

DAILY METAL REPORTER

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METALS

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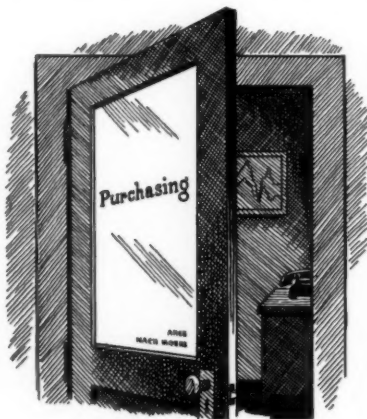
**MARCH
1958**

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business ...

Said a Purchasing Agent to one of our T.A.'s (Technical Advisor) the other day, "Do you know what we do with this rod you are trying to sell us? I like to pass the time of day with you boys and compare golf scores, but since your prices, quality and delivery are pretty much the same as eight other companies how am I supposed to choose? Pick the one who parts his hair the way I like it? Not one of you has given me a reason why we should use your brass rod instead of the other fellow's."

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Two LINE Editorials

Mr. Reuther's demand for a share of the automobile manufacturers' profits at least provides an encouraging indication of his belief that there will be some profits to share.

One enthusiastic super-salesman says that it would be possible to sell ten million new automobiles this year. He does not explain, however, where the new owners would find a place to park them.

A critic points out that our colleges are spending more money on football than on science courses. Maybe we had better try to divert the Russians by challenging them to a football game.

But if the scientists develop an atomic bomb that has no fall-out, won't that be a great disappointment to those who want to stop making atomic bombs because of the fall-out danger?

An advertisement for a new book claims that it will "stimulate conversation." But some people think there is already too much conversation.

An official of the bakers' union is charged with misusing \$40,000 of the organization's funds. It would seem that a good baker would be able to distinguish his own dough from that of the union.

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Washington Report



March 11, 1958

THE Congressional drive to aid the domestic minerals industry was expected to shift into high gear shortly. A Senate Interior subcommittee has slated hearings on an omnibus bill designed to stimulate the U. S. metal and mineral industries. Meanwhile Congressional consideration of the Administration's Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act appears to be linked to the question of increased tariffs for lead and zinc. The Tariff Commission, however, has given no indication as to when it will issue its long-awaited recommendations on the lead and zinc import duties. The question of copper import duties also is expected to come up shortly for attention when Congress considers legislation for a 4.00c-a-pound duty and a 30.00c "peril point." Aluminum also made the news when the Raw Materials Subcommittee of the House Small Business Committee opened hearings on March 11 on problems affecting the light metal industry.

Omnibus Bill

The minerals subcommittee of the Senate Interior Committee, headed by Sen. James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.), starts hearings March 24 on the omnibus bill. The first witness will be Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, and he will be followed by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

Mr. Seaton, who helped develop for the Administration last year the long range minerals program which was rebuffed by Congress, has been asked to bring with him the latest productive capacity and domestic consumption figures on a wide range of metals and minerals.

Senators and Representatives from mineral states have been interested for several years in putting together a program — centered on higher tariffs — to protect the domestic mining industry. Reports were circulating here that an omnibus bill might be pushed successfully this year in order to ward off some of the strong opposition to the Administration's request for an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

President Eisenhower has asked for a five-year extension of the 24-year-old act with power to reduce tariffs on imports an additional 25 per cent. Sentiment of some of the Western members of Congress indicates the President, to avoid opposition, would have to raise tariffs on lead and zinc

and get behind legislation to protect domestic copper from the impact of foreign competition.

CABRAS's Position

Opposition to the Trade Agreements Act also has been voiced by industry spokesmen. T. E. Veltfort, managing director of the Copper & Brass Research Association, said extension of the act "should be limited to one, certainly not more than two years." Mr. Veltfort said that the act and its successive extensions have been instrumental in changing U. S. average annual net exports of 50 million pounds of brass mill products during the period immediately preceding the act to U. S. net imports of about 90 million pounds in 1957, "an overall loss to the domestic brass mills of 140 million pounds."

Mr. Veltfort recommended the trade act include: more specific criteria should be given to implement the Escape Clause; the Tariff Commission should be empowered to impose ad valorem duties to supplement or replace specific duties where required to offset the effects of inflation and in part, at least, the much lower levels of wages abroad.

Copper Tariff Decision

The Administration's position on proposals to raise the tariff on copper will be sent to Congress shortly, according to I. Jack Martin, administrative assistant to the President. In a letter to Reps. Stewart L. Udall (Dem., Ariz.) and Lee Metcalf (Dem., Mont.), who had asked Presidential support for their tariff raising bill, Martin said that the President

"shares your concern over the problems of copper producers."

Senators and Representatives from most of the copper producing states early in this session of Congress introduced a bill to establish a 4.00c-a-pound tariff on imported copper when the average domestic price falls below 30.00c a pound.

Lead, Zinc Stockpile Buying

Domestic lead producers appeared to have fared better than their zinc colleagues in the matter of sales in February to the General Services Administration for the stockpile. The GSA is said to have taken about the same tonnage of lead as it had in preceding months, around 5,000 tons. The GSA, however, is reported to have cut its zinc purchases about 30 per cent, to about 7,000 tons in February as compared with approximately 10,000 tons in preceding months.

It is presumed that the GSA's funds are running out and whatever is left is being spread out so as to make the purchases last as long as possible.

Aluminum Hearings

America's imports of Canadian primary aluminum encourage "the growth of small business . . . innovation and competition" and add to the "vitality" of the whole U. S. aluminum industry, according to Nathanael V. Davis, president of Canada's Aluminium Limited. Mr. Davis, the first witness to testify at hearings before a House Small Business subcommittee, said that 20 per cent, or 150,000 tons of the 770,000-ton annual installed ingot capacity of the Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd., Aluminium's chief operating subsidiary, was idle because of lack of demand.

The House group started hearings March 11 on aluminum industry problems, with particular regard to those of small "non-integrated" fabricating companies having no ingot sources of their own.

Mr. Davis said that Aluminium is spending "large sums" to provide the basis for future ingot expansion and "has confidence in the long-range growth of aluminum consumption." He cited a statement by the subcommittee to the effect that small independents suffer when there is a shortage of primary aluminum and also when there is no shortage, since in the latter period they face increased emphasis by American primary producers on sale of their own finished or semi-finished products. Mr. Davis suggested that "if there is a long-range remedy here it would seem to lie in the direction of assuring the permanence and vitality of a

(Continued on Page 19)

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IMPOSSIBLE TO MINE ENOUGH LEAD, ZINC IN U. S. AT ANY REASONABLE COST, TO MEET DOMESTIC NEED

Long-Term Demand for Both Metals Tending Upward; Trade Agreements Act Should Be Extended But Language of 'Escape Clause' Should Be Revised

By ROBERT P. KOENIG, President, Cerro de Pasco Corporation

CERRO de Pasco Corporation is an American enterprise, incorporated in New York, having approximately 6,200 registered shareholders, some 95 per cent of who are Americans.

In Peru we are by far the largest employer, and our operations have an important impact upon the economy of that country. Our volume of sales of Peruvian products is currently about \$50,000,000 per year. We not only mine nonferrous metals in Peru, but own and operate the only smelters and refineries in that country. Our principal products are zinc, lead and copper.

Fabricating Activities

Cerro de Pasco also has extensive activities in the metal fabricating field in the United States. Its wholly owned subsidiaries, Circle Wire and Cable Corporation and Fairmont Aluminum Company, located on Long Island and at Fairmont, West Virginia, respectively, manufacture, in turn, copper wire and cable and sheet aluminum.

Lewin-Mathes Company, a division of Cerro de Pasco Corporation, manufactures at Monsanto, Illinois, a complete line of copper and brass alloy tubing, rods and bars. These enterprises employ about 3,000 people, currently do a volume of business of about \$58,000,000 a year, slightly more than our Peruvian volume. We are thus not unfamiliar with industrial problems in the United States and abroad. Our net income in the past year was almost exactly divided 50 per cent from Peruvian sources and 50 per cent from United States sources. Tariff increases on Peruvian metals would hurt our earnings but concurrent increases on certain manufactured articles would help our earnings.

Escape Clause

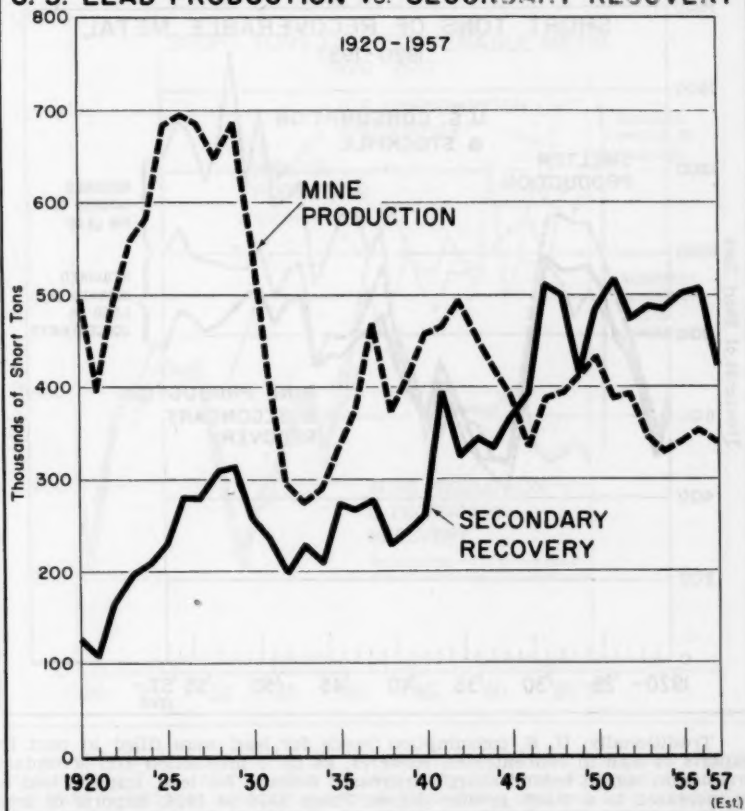
I am here today, however, not primarily to discuss the questions which might help or hurt Cerro de Pasco's

earnings, but rather principally to add my voice to those who support the Administration's proposal for a five year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. Under this proposal the existing machinery for making specific tariff determinations would be maintained. In addition I do have one general suggestion with respect to the Escape Clause which I would like to place before the Committee a little later in my testimony.

I am sure the members of this Committee will agree with me when I say that the complex problems rising on tariff questions very seldom, if ever, admit of easy solutions. Thus, I feel that the administration of these matters should be left with the Executive Branch of the Government so that all of the complex implications which our tariff actions may have upon our national and international policies

CHART I

U. S. LEAD PRODUCTION vs. SECONDARY RECOVERY



Back in the 1920s, U. S. mine production of lead was ahead of secondary recovery by a ratio of nearly three-to-one. Since then, as the chart above shows, mine production has eased downward from the peak in 1926 while secondary recovery has risen sharply, even surpassing mine production. Data for Chart I: U. S. Bureau of Mines; American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

Excerpts of statement before House Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C., March 11, 1958.

can be dealt with by those who are concerned with these matters every day.

In the administration of the Escape Clause, I think the lead and zinc case now before the Tariff Commission furnishes an excellent example of how complex these questions do become. I know the Committee is aware of the Escape Clause case with respect to lead and zinc on which the Tariff Commission is expected to issue its report shortly.

Various Factors

Using this case as an illustration of how many factors must enter into the administration of the Escape Clause and the decisions which the President must make, I should like to discuss a number of questions which come to light in a case like this.

One of the facts to bear in mind is that the prices of basic raw materials like lead and zinc have, for generations, fluctuated rather widely, depending upon whether the tone of

the market was dominated by buyers or by sellers. These fluctuations have been particularly violent in recent decades because of the impact of war and defense build-up demands upon the metal market. This impact led the United States to take a number of steps artificially to stimulate production of lead and zinc as well as other non-ferrous metals. Since these metals are international commodities, these wide fluctuations have reflected conditions not only in the United States, but elsewhere as well. Not only does the artificially stimulated supply constitute an important cause of these wide fluctuations, but also so does the tendency of users to withdraw from the market when confronted with uncertain economic conditions such as those obtaining at present.

These two factors underlie the temporary nature of the peaks and valleys in the price curve. All history confirms that the low and high points

are never more than temporary phenomena. The point I wish to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, is that solutions having long term implications such as tariff changes should not be considered as the proper approach to conditions basically of a temporary nature. It would be tragic, indeed, therefore, for the United States to use what inevitably is a shot-gun approach to attempt to solve a situation which is bound to be temporary.

Unemployment

Various statements have been made as to the degree of unemployment created by the decline in demand for lead and zinc. Last Fall, my company, in conjunction with another producer made a personal investigation on the ground and we found, after consultation with employment offices in the states involved, that there were perhaps 2,000 persons who had been separated from their jobs and who had not found employment elsewhere. The then Assistant Secretary of Labor, Rocco Siciliano, introduced testimony before this Committee on August 1, 1957 in a table which approximately confirmed this figure. Data secured from the Bureau of Labor Statistics since Mr. Siciliano's table was put on the record indicates that employment in lead and zinc mining industries, after having declined to 14.7 thousand in November 1957 has risen to 15.3 thousand in December on the basis of the Bureau's preliminary figures.

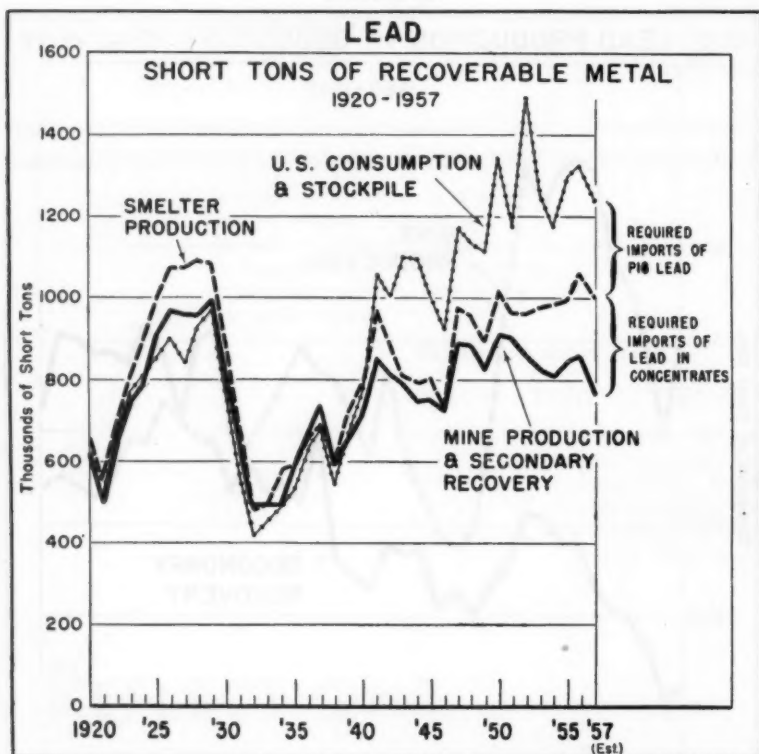
This December level is the same as that of August 1957 and only 2,200 below the June 1957 level before prices began to decline. These figures should be looked at, Mr. Chairman, in the context of our overall unemployment—something like 5,000,000 people.

Cost to Consumer

The proposed increase in duties on lead and zinc would saddle upon the American consumer an additional cost variously estimated at about \$60,000,000 per year. This would represent a cost—\$30,000 per unemployed miner. This illustrates quite well, I think, one of the pitfalls one has to watch for.

It is obvious, of course, that most of these benefits would accrue to American low cost presently operating lead and zinc mines as windfall profits. In this connection, it might interest you to know that one of our largest producers of zinc, in a report which just reached my desk yesterday, stated that it has brought into production the last of three new zinc mines. Thus it is obvious that the really

CHART II



Traditionally, U. S. consumption needs for lead were filled in part by imports of lead in concentrates. However, as mine production and secondary production lagged behind sharply increased demand for lead, imports had to be increased to a much greater degree. From 1920 to 1924, imports of lead in concentrates accounted for only 8.7 per cent of U. S. smelter production. But by 1957, this proportion had risen to 23.8 per cent. Moreover, from an exporter of pig lead in the '20s and '30s, the U. S. has become an importer. In 1957, imports of pig lead accounted for almost one-fifth of U. S. consumption. Altogether, imports of lead in concentrates and pig lead accounted for 38 per cent of U. S. lead consumption in 1957. Data for Chart II: U. S. Bureau of Mines; American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

large and efficient zinc mines in the United States are not closing down.

Battery Lead Recovery

Incidentally, it may be worth noting, that recovery of old lead from batteries and other sources substantially exceeds new lead mined in the United States. (See Chart I.)

The scrap metal dealers and secondary smelters that accomplish this appear to be doing quite well and I would suppose are not in need of any windfall profits which the increase in lead duties would bring them. A $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound increase in lead prices, (which is what is being sought in this case), would bring to these secondary processors, or to their sources, a windfall profit of over \$30,000,000 annually.

Foreign Labor Costs

In almost all Escape Clause cases, including the lead and zinc case, there has been talk about low foreign costs, particularly labor costs. This is a subject which engaged the attention of the Tariff Commission four years ago and I think the best evidence I can introduce is to quote from the Commission's report of May 1954:

"average costs of labor and supplies and materials per ton of crude ore mined by the Canadian and Mexican mines reported were somewhat higher than the average for United States mines. However, the ore mined by lead and zinc mines in Canada and Mexico (as well as in other principal foreign countries exporting lead and zinc to the United States) has a much higher recoverable content of lead and zinc than that mined in the United States."

Testimony given before the Commission last November demonstrated that this was also the case in Peru and Australia.

The Commission then comes to the obvious conclusions that:

"costs of labor and supplies per unit of recoverable metal at mines in Canada and Mexico are lower than in the United States. —Average costs of labor and of supplies and materials per unit of recoverable metal contained in the ores mined or per dollar's worth of products were much lower for lead and zinc mines in Canada and Mexico than for those in the United States in 1952."

Richer Foreign Ores

The Commission thus recognizes that the cost of producing a pound of lead or zinc abroad is less than it is in the United States, not because of lower labor and other costs per ton of ore mined, but rather through the gift of nature in richer ores. The United States once mined rich ores, too, but these have been progressively mined out in our country so that, as an average at least, we are working

relatively low grade deposits now. Moreover, with constantly rising cost of transportation, many United States mines that are close to the center of consumption are relatively better off.

The pertinent economic question, of course, is whether it is good public policy to support artificially the mining of high cost low grade mines when low cost metal is readily available from abroad, to our consuming industries. From the standpoint of our standard of living, the answer, Mr. Chairman, must be obvious.

This particular finding illustrates how broad public policy enters into specific cases.

Lead, Zinc Future

What of the future of these two metals? Here again we find a good illustration of questions which usually arise in administration of the act. I do not wish to take your time, Mr. Chairman, in introducing at length the various uses of these metals which are diffused widely in industry ranging from storage batteries, high-test gasoline, die-casting and galvanized

building materials. The easy way to look into the future is to glance at Charts I, II and III.

If you will turn to these charts, I think you will share the thought with me that two things stand out. The first is that we cannot mine in the United States at any reasonable cost enough of these metals to satisfy our needs. The second conclusion which stands out is that the demand for the metals, while fluctuating as I have pointed out, is tending upward, which is the case of all raw materials in this dynamic economy of ours. And certainly this general conclusion is the one taken by the Paley Commission in its report in 1952.

There are no defense questions in this issue, as the Honorable Gordon Gray has already testified before this Committee on February 18, 1958, although these questions are frequently thrown in to confuse the issue.

Aid to Marginal Miner

To illustrate another point in actions of this sort I would like to cite the debate as to whether, if the Tariff

CHART III



As the chart above shows, U. S. consumption of zinc has risen sharply. In the past, U. S. mine production plus secondary recovery was enough to take care of domestic needs. But since 1939, as mine production and secondary recovery failed to keep pace with America's demand for zinc, imports of zinc in concentrates grew rapidly. In 1957, such imports represented well over half (58 per cent) of U. S. smelter production of slab zinc. In addition, imports of slab zinc have also risen sharply. Together, imports of zinc in concentrates and slab accounted for 64 per cent of U. S. consumption. Data for Chart III: U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Commission recommends Tariff increases on lead and zinc, such increases will, in fact, help the American marginal miner. From our experience, we do not think it will do so, at least in the near future. In 1954, President Eisenhower expressed similar views. In his letter to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, he said:

"After a thorough review of the lead-zinc problem, I am convinced that a serious question exists as to the magnitude of the direct benefits that could be expected from the recommended tariff increases. The increase in duties would probably have only a minor effect on the price of lead and zinc in this country. There is a real question as to whether the tariff action would have important consequences in reopening closed mines. Moreover, the increase in tariff would most likely depress the prices of these metals outside the United States."

Our own view is that the effect of increased tariffs in the framework of our present economic adjustment, will be to lower the world price and thus penalize our friendly neighbors.

International Relations

I should like now, Mr. Chairman, to turn for a few minutes to the implications of increasing the duties on lead and zinc under the Administration of the Escape Clause, upon our relationships with our principal suppliers of these two metals, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia and Australia. This illustrates how broad international relations frequently, if not always, enter into Escape Clause cases.

The production of lead and zinc in Peru is approximately 30 times as important to the gross national product of that nation as is the case in the United States. It is 5 times as important in Canada and Australia and almost 10 times as important in Mexico. I hardly need remind this Committee that Canada is a member of NATO and Australia a member of SEATO and Mexico, Peru and Bolivia are fellow members with us in the Organization of American States, which has recently passed an unprecedented resolution expressing great concern over the prospective increase in duties on lead and zinc.

When the President went to the meeting of the NATO heads of state in Paris recently, he said, "the time has come for an enlarged individual and cooperative effort to advance the development, trade and well-being of the less developed countries of the free world." Every effort which he made there and every message which he has sent to the Congress on economic matters since, has emphasized

the importance to us of an expanding trade relationship with the free world, particularly as a counter-measure to the greatly stepped up efforts in the field of trade and aid by the Soviet bloc. In the face of such policies the Administration should study any action seriously adverse to the interests of a NATO country, not to mention a member of SEATO.

Concern has been expressed at the increasing number of trade missions between the Soviet bloc and Latin America. This illustrates once again how Escape Clause actions may have wide implications.

Effect on U. S. Exports

May I say a word now, Mr. Chairman, about the effect of this sort of action on exports of American goods which provide in the aggregate over 4 million American jobs. I think the simplest figure to give you are the position of our 1956 exports to the countries involved which those countries paid for by exports of lead and zinc to us in 1956. They are very startling figures. They start with 26 per cent in Peru. In other words, over a quarter of our exports to Peru are paid for by our purchases of lead and zinc. The next is 20 per cent for Australia. Bolivia is 13 per cent, Mexico is 6 per cent and Canada, because of its huge volume of imports from us—for a total of almost 4 billion dollars—is 1.6 per cent.

Let every exporter to those four countries ponder these figures. I dare say that there are almost no states in the United States which do not participate in our export trade to one or more of these countries, particularly, of course, in the form of finished goods, machinery, equipment, trucks, transport facilities, etc.

European Common Market

The coming into effect of the Common Market with six Western European Countries, should be carefully weighed in cases like this. It has set the stage for a new face for Europe—this development signals that we will be in increasing competition with the rising productivity of the Common Market countries not only in the international game of selling products, but in the international game of providing ourselves with our needed raw materials. Add to this the outspoken advocacy by Sir David Eccles, president of the United Kingdom Board of Trade for opening the British Market and turning increasingly away from protectivism. Finally, Khrushchev's dramatic reorientation of Soviet International Economic relations. I am sure this Committee has heard many times his statement:

"We declare a war. We will

win over the United States. The threat to the United States is not the ICBM, but in the field of peaceful production. We are relentless in this and it will prove the superiority of our system."

Administration of Act

I have made use, Mr. Chairman, of the pending lead and zinc case to illustrate what I said before, that the administration of the Trade Agreements Act, especially of the Escape Clause, necessitates careful study and knowledge of a very wide variety of facts and implications and this can best be accomplished through experienced administrators in the Executive Branch of the Government. As I said before, even at best, these matters are very difficult to resolve with consummate wisdom. The overall interest—and not the interest of any particular group or groups—lies very clearly in going forward with our reciprocal trade program with our trading partners in the free world.

Need of Imported Materials

The present Escape Clause language makes no distinction between questions arising from the importation, on the one hand, of raw materials of which the United States cannot possibly be self-sufficient and, on the other hand, other items of which this may not be said. It seems to me that wise and forward looking public policy really requires that such a distinction be made, for the United States is, in spite of all hopeful statements to the contrary, rapidly becoming a nation which must depend upon imported raw materials. Here, it seems to me, we ought to think more about that forgotten man, the consumer.

We could quite easily penalize our standard of living, the productivity of our immense industrial machine and even the political future of the country if we allow ourselves to, as David McDonald has said on this very issue, be "suckered into" a policy of cutting off our nose to spite our face. Whatever may be the temporary situation, we need imported lead, zinc, copper, manganese, rubber, tin and a host of other items. We will always need them. I believe the legislation before you should be studied to see whether the Tariff Commission should not be given some guidance so that it need not recommend the imposition of restrictive trade mechanisms such as tariffs or quotas with respect to those items that are needed in significant amounts, for our long term prosperity, and especially should the Commission take into consideration the oft forgotten interest of the consumer.

HIGHER PRICES FOR METALS CERTAIN IN LONG RUN, REFLECTING OUTPUT COSTS FOR NEEDED SUPPLIES

Difficulties of Copper, Lead and Zinc Producers Stem From Over-Expansion Of Capacity; Population and Living Standard Gains Will Absorb Surpluses

By SIMON D. STRAUSS, Vice President, American Smelting and Refining Company

AAVAILABLE supplies of base metals are currently in excess of the needs of industry. As a consequence prices for copper, lead and zinc have fallen to levels at which most mines are making little or no profit and many are operating at a substantial loss.

This situation is not a new one. It has occurred on many occasions in the past; even since the end of World War II in 1945, there have been at least two similar crises in which, momentarily at least, producers of metal have been unable to dispose of all they could produce.

Curiously enough, industrial demand for metals in 1957 was, on the whole, relatively good. Consumption in the United States was below the levels of 1956, but in other parts of the world it increased. In the case of copper, deliveries to copper fabricators throughout the world as reported by the Copper Institute set a new all-time record. Similar figures are not available for lead and zinc, but based on information available it would appear that there was a small decline from 1956 — probably about 2 or 3 per cent.

Excess Production

The difficulties faced by the metal-mining industry result not so much from decreased industrial demand last year as from excess production. Some might, perhaps, feel that the geologists, prospectors, and developers who belong to this and similar associations have done their work too well — perhaps they have found too many new deposits or too many extensions to old ones.

Please do not consider this as criticism. Far from it. A few years ago, in the Korean crisis, the governments of the Free World were breathing down your collective necks, urging you to add to available mineral resources to assist in the defense of democracy and free enterprise. Many eminent economists and politicians then feared permanent shortages of mineral raw materials.

Three years ago, when you were good enough to ask me to speak here, I emphasized that the one certainty in the outlook for the base metals is that it will change. That is still true today. The shortages of the Korean War did not prove permanent; neither did the



SIMON D. STRAUSS

copper shortage of only two years ago. In the same way, the surpluses that are pressing the market so hard today also will not prove permanent.

Our customers, who are today concerned with shrinking their inventories, will look back at the prices now prevailing and wonder why they did not, instead, replenish their stocks with copper at 20c, lead at 9½c, and zinc at 8c a pound — which are the prices prevailing in Europe — or copper at 23c, lead at 13c, and zinc at 10c a pound — which are the prices prevailing in the United States. For in the long run prices are certain to reflect the cost of producing the quantity of metals needed by industry — and in my opinion that means prices higher than those prevailing today.

Shortage-Surplus Difference

It must be remembered that the difference between a shortage and a surplus is a small one. At the beginning of 1956 consumers and producers alike were talking of a shortage of copper. In the two years from January 1, 1956, to December 31, 1957, the Copper Institute reported production of 6,000,000 short tons of copper. In the same period of time, producers' stocks of unsold copper increased by 237,000 tons — less than 4 per cent of the production. We can be quite certain that consumers did not increase their stocks of copper in this period — because prices were falling. Thus a surplus of less than 4 per cent forced the price of copper down from over £400 a long ton in London to the present level of £160.

Copper producers are now cutting back their production — had they done this a year ago the price of the metal might have been held at more remunerative levels. Today the curtailment comes at a time when business activity is declining more rapidly than it did a year ago. For 1958, as a whole, deliveries of copper to fabricating customers by the copper producers probably will be lower than in 1957.

The difficulties faced by the lead and zinc producers stem from over-expansion of capacity also; and this over-expansion in turn was to a considerable degree engendered by the needs of the Korean War. Following the period of over-production in 1952-54, stability was restored to the lead and zinc markets through large purchases made by the United States government. But as the Joint Committee on Defense Production of the United States government clearly stated in its recent report "Accelerated purchase of materials for Government inventories for the purpose of solving economic problems tends to postpone rather than provide permanent solutions." So when in early 1957 it was decided to restrict further barter acquisitions of strategic materials, the prices of lead and zinc promptly weakened again.

Prices Will Improve

Looking ahead, one can feel quite confident that prices will eventually improve from their present profitless levels. Rising populations in the Western World and the pressure for improved living standards will create markets that will readily absorb the present surplus production of metals which is, after all, relatively small. When this will occur no one can say with confidence. But if the producers of metals will show as much energy and skill in searching for new markets as the geologists and prospectors have shown in looking for new deposits, the day can be considerably hastened. Although copper, lead, and zinc have been known to mankind since antiquity, many avenues of potential application of these materials have not been explored. The great bulk of the use of these metals is now consumed for purposes that did not even exist one hundred years ago. In the dynamic march of scientific progress, new applications for these metals are certain to be found. By working through trade associations and through the research establishments of the individual producers, much can be done to ensure that proper consideration is given to the proven merits of these time-tested raw materials.

Address delivered at joint convention of Prospectors and Developers Association, Geological Association of Canada, and Mineralogical Association of Canada, Toronto, Ont., Canada, March 10, 1958.

IMPROVED SENTIMENT IN BRITISH COPPER MARKET HINGES ON SIGNS THAT U. S. RECESSION IS OVER

Spot Electro Wirebar, Cathode Supplies Tightening; ITC Measures Seen Strengthening Tin Statistical Position; Lead Tone Better; Zinc Dreary

March 7, 1958

DURING February, the London price of copper dipped to the lowest point witnessed since 1950, namely £160 per ton. However, price movements during February were within a fairly narrow compass despite the fact that the custom smelters' price in the United States eased down to 23 cents, thus bringing into sharp focus the possibility of the U. S. import duty being automatically re-imposed on price grounds.

A feature of the situation on this side of the Atlantic this year, and particularly in the last few weeks, has been the increasing evidence of tightness in the supply of spot electrolytic wirebars and cathodes. While all the main consumers appear to be adequately supplied under period contracts, so that day-to-day demand has not been of impressive dimensions, there is very little unsold metal immediately available. Particularly on the Continent of Europe, quite substantial premiums have been paid for spot wirebars and cathodes above the London Metal Exchange quotations.

Although the January statistics of the Copper Institute showed that new capacity coming in appears to have fully offset the cutbacks in production announced in recent months, it is nevertheless felt that the statistical position on a global basis is better balanced than for a long time and it has been mainly the depressing nature of the general economic news that has kept market sentiment depressed.

1957 Consumption

At the time of writing some rather more cheerful pointers to the American outlook are coming to hand and early in March copper prices showed some signs of improving. As will be seen from the accompanying table of figures, U. K. consumption in 1957 made a very good showing but pending the publication of actual figures for the opening months of 1958, the impression prevails that current absorption of metal here is not quite up to 1957 standards.

The cable makers and wire drawers are rather less active than they were and consequently a great deal of in-

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

terest is displayed in the question of whether or not substantial Russian orders for wire will be placed in this country during the current year. Recent negotiations yielded no results, the Russians claiming that British prices were too high; but despite reports that Soviet orders may be placed in Chile or elsewhere, negotiations with the British makers are continuing. Some observers are of the opinion that Russia will find it difficult to secure the tonnages she requires outside the U. K.

The high level of activity in the motor car industry here is, of course, helpful to the brass mills, but in other directions the volume of demand for their products is still below the peak levels of recent years. European demand on the whole is well

maintained but it seems open to doubt whether Germany will be able to continue her remarkable progress of recent years and it may well prove to be the case that 1958 will see at any rate a check in the upward trend of European consumption.

As mentioned above, however, the main prerequisite for an improvement in general sentiment in the copper market is an indication that the recession in the United States has run its course. Although there are a number of observers who seem to think that the whittling down of inventories may now have been carried as far as is practicable, it is unfortunately too soon to know whether U. S. demand for copper and copper alloy products is due to take a turn for the better after the rather depressing figures for the last few months.

Although it is a very long range factor, the severe flooding of the Zambesi river at the end of February and early March which resulted in water flooding over the coffer dam at the big Kariba power project in Rhodesia, has aroused fears that completion of this project may be delayed. This could be rather a serious matter for the Northern Rhodesia copper industry which, in its long range plans, has placed a good deal of reliance on power supplies from Kariba in 1960.

Tin Supplies

The Chinese New Year holiday about the middle of February seems to have marked a definite turning point in the tin situation.

This is always a very significant date to the Asian producers and, in the circumstances currently prevailing, it can now be seen that many mines must have produced the bulk of their export quotas up to the end of March by the middle of February, as since the Chinese New Year the daily offerings of Eastern smelters have fallen away quite sharply. This has not yet had time to be reflected in a squeeze in supplies at consuming points, but it is evidence that the fairly drastic measures taken by the International Tin Council to streng-

U. K. COPPER STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics consumption of copper in the U. K. during December was 38,104 tons refined and 8,756 tons blister, a total of 46,860 tons compared with 55,608 tons during November. Stocks rose from 68,444 tons at the end of November to 70,871 tons at the end of December, and production of refined totaled 16,320 tons (8,578 tons primary and 7,742 tons secondary) compared with November's figure of 16,680 tons. 516 tons of rough were produced during the month, a drop from November's production figure of 662 tons. Full details are given below.

Product	12 mos. ending	Dec. — 31st Dec. —
Unalloyed Copper	1957	1957
Products		
Wire (1)	19,699	245,640
Rods, bars & sections ..	1,364	18,255
Sheet, strip & plate	4,255	56,553
Tubes	4,075	53,492
Castings & misc.	650	7,800
Alloyed Copper		
Products		
Wire	1,252	17,493
Rods, bars & sections ..	9,437	122,152
Sheet, strip & plate	7,191	110,119
Tubes	1,793	22,199
Castings & misc.	6,451	77,055
Copper sulphate	2,815	50,064

Total all products 58,982 780,822 778,219

Copper content of		
output	48,634	633,052
Consumption of refined copper (2)	38,104	501,492
Consumption of Copper & alloy scrap (3) (copper content)	10,530	131,560

Notes — (1) Consumption of H. C. Copper and cadmium copper wire rods for wire and production of wire rods for export.
(2) Virgin and secondary refined copper.
(3) Consumption of copper in scrap is obtained by the difference between copper content of output and consumption of refined copper, and should be considered over a period since monthly figures of scrap consumption are affected by variations in the amount of work in progress.

AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)
Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD			ZINC		
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
1954 Averages	£ s. d. 248 17 11	£ s. d. 239 17 7	£ s. d. 249 0 11	£ s. d. 719 8 11	£ s. d. 709 17 7	£ s. d. 720 6 7	£ s. d. 98 8 12	£ s. d. 94 7 4	£ s. d. 78 5 4	£ s. d. 77 16 11	£ s. d. 78 5 4	£ s. d. 77 16 11
1955 Averages	351 14 11	341 0 3	352 5 6	740 2 12	736 12 11	740 12 8	105 17 3	105 9 6	90 13 4	89 12 3	90 13 4	89 12 3
1956 Averages	328 14 5	324 13 1	329 1 8	787 14 9	774 7 7	788 13 3	116 6 5	114 8 9	97 14 3	95 3 7	97 14 3	95 3 7
1957												
January	265 17 11	264 14 4	266 3 2	789 3 2	771 10 5	789 16 4	116 5 1	114 10 8	103 5 1	98 13 8	103 5 1	98 13 8
February	245 11 2	244 2 0	245 16 3	770 16 9	752 9 6	771 8 6	113 3 0	112 6 11	99 8 11	96 17 0	99 8 11	96 17 0
March	239 10 11	239 2 9	239 14 6	770 14 6	756 8 7	771 7 2	113 2 1	112 6 11	96 12 3	94 15 9	96 12 3	94 15 9
April	241 19 2	242 15 9	242 2 0	774 4 9	768 7 6	774 17 6	111 17 5	111 14 1	98 7 6	94 13 5	98 7 6	94 13 5
May	237 17 5	238 1 2	238 0 3	765 8 1	763 8 6	765 15 3	99 9 3	99 16 1	85 15 7	82 8 3	99 16 1	82 8 3
June	227 2 8	228 16 2	227 5 9	762 10 0	759 14 9	762 16 10	91 13 9	91 19 9	74 6 1	73 16 4	91 19 9	73 16 4
July	217 10 12	219 11 9	217 14 9	753 2 8	750 3 8	753 13 1	90 12 3	91 4 11	75 3 1	73 14 11	91 4 11	73 14 11
August	208 12 3	210 12 7	208 15 9	740 0 9	748 18 1	740 6 8	91 14 6	92 0 3	73 17 10	73 13 9	92 0 3	73 13 9
September	193 18 2	197 5 1	194 3 4	739 13 7	739 16 11	740 0 11	89 16 9	90 9 1	73 1 9	73 7 5	90 9 1	73 7 5
October	186 9 8	190 0 9	186 14 7	731 12 2	728 15 8	731 17 5	85 18 1	86 10 1	69 3 7	69 4 4	86 10 1	69 4 4
November	187 18 7	191 17 9	188 3 4	730 5 3	710 12 7	730 10 6	83 3 4	83 6 2	67 10 6	67 1 3	83 6 2	67 1 3
December	181 8 8	185 14 5	181 12 0	730 11 3	728 11 3	730 16 6	73 4 3	73 18 2	62 15 11	62 19 2	73 4 3	62 19 2
1957 Averages	219 8 10	221 0 3	219 12 10	754 15 4	747 10 10	755 3 11	96 12 9	96 13 2	81 11 7	80 1 1	96 12 9	80 1 1
1958												
January	171 7 5	174 0 5	171 10 11	730 15 5	725 0 3	731 0 5	72 3 4	72 10 11	62 11 4	62 3 7	72 10 11	62 3 7
February	162 17 9	164 2 11	163 0 9	731 11 0	732 2 9	731 17 6	74 3 7	74 0 6	63 17 2	63 10 11	74 0 6	63 10 11

then the statistical position of tin are now taking effect.

It was expected when export quotas were first imposed in December that there would be an appreciable time lag before they could be fully effective, but it now looks as if the market is moving into a progressively stronger position and it may well be that within the next two or three months, prices will move to considerably higher levels.

Buffer Stock

It is estimated that the Buffer Stock must have pretty well exhausted its financial resources from the three Buffer Stock contributions, but whether recourse had to be made to the special fund recommended at the January meeting of the International Tin Council is not certain. However, the Malayan Government at any rate, announced its intention of contributing to the fund and backing any other steps the Council thought necessary for the effective operation of the tin control scheme and pro-

U. K. LEAD STATISTICS

The British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics reports that consumption of lead in the U. K. during December dropped to 26,530 tons from 31,060 tons, while production of English refined rose slightly to 6,563 tons from 6,476 tons during November. Stocks of English refined (10,036 tons) and imported virgin (41,259 tons) totaled 51,295 tons against 48,065 tons at the end of November. Full details are given below.

	Long Tons		
	Dec. 1957	Jan.-Dec. 1957	12 months ending Dec. 1957
Cables	7,897	113,718	114,342
Batteries — as metal	2,494	27,717	28,477
Battery oxides	2,258	25,259	25,112
Tetraethyl lead	1,948	21,149	21,342
Other oxides and com-			
pounds	1,939	25,581	24,604
White lead	737	10,104	9,622
Shot	349	4,445	4,291
Sheet and pipe	4,619	74,018	67,696
Foil and collapsible			
tubes	386	4,970	4,506
Other rolled and ex-			
truded	451	7,692	6,399
Solder	1,041	13,734	12,819
Alloys	1,451	17,071	17,262
Miscellaneous uses	965	12,256	12,684
Total consumption	26,530	357,694	349,166
Monthly average		29,808	29,096
of which:			
Imported virgin lead	13,627	172,363	168,754
English refined	5,960	84,145	80,046
Scrap including re-			
melted	6,943	101,186	100,356

METALS, MARCH, 1958

U. K. TIN STATISTICS

According to the British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics stocks of tin in the U. K. at the end of December stood at 15,815 tons, a considerable increase from November's figure of 10,591 tons. Production during the month fell from 3,918 tons to 3,446 tons and consumption was again lower at 1,420 tons against 1,615 tons during November.

Trade	12 mos. ending		
	Dec. 1957	31st Dec. 1956	1957
Tinplate	584	10,100	11,093
Tinning:			
Copper wire	45	484	539
Steel wire	9	100	99
Other	57	831	726
Total	111	1,415	1,364
Solder	118	2,765	1,910
Alloys:			
Whitemetal	231	2,935	2,779
Bronze & gunmetal	201	2,721	2,396
Other	30	449	390
Total	462	6,105	5,565
Wrought tin (1)			
Foil & sheets	20	290	263
Collapsible tubes	28	341	352
Pipes, wire & capsules	3	48	56
Total	51	679	671
Chemicals (2)	88	1,048	1,082
Other uses (3)	6	120	102
Total all trades	1,420	22,232	21,787

Notes — (1) Includes Compo and "B" metal. (2) Mainly tin oxide. (3) Mainly powder.

vided the other signatory countries also observe the limitation on exports laid down, the tin position seems destined to strengthen.

An interesting development during February was the registration on the London Metal Exchange of a Russian tin brand, HO3 from the smelter at Novosibirsk. However, this proved very short-lived as it was discovered that two grades of tin were being produced under the same mark, one of a quality making it good delivery against Metal Exchange contracts, and the other of a lower grade which is not eligible for delivery under these contracts. Accordingly the registration of the brand has been suspended pending clarification of the position.

The International Tin Council met in London on March 4, 5 and 6. A communique issued on March 7 stated that the Council reconsidered the total permissible export amounts for the first and second control periods, including a motion from Thailand for an increase in the total for the sec-

ond period. After full examination, the communique stated, the Council decided to make no change for either period. The next meeting of the ITC is scheduled for April 29, 1958.

During February stocks in London Metal Exchange warehouses rose 2,477 tons to 17,985 tons, the bulk of which is held by the Buffer Stock.

Better Tone in Lead

Although there is evidence that the cable trade in this country, which was the largest consumer of lead in 1957, is experiencing quieter conditions at present, the lead market, as reflected in prices, has had a rather better tone just recently.

This has been brought about particularly by news of further cutbacks in production in America, and particularly by continued demand for early metal for shipment to the United States owing to the continuing wide disparity between London and New York price levels.

As the weeks slip by the time when (Continued on Page 19)

U. K. ZINC STATISTICS

Stocks of zinc in the U. K. at the end of December were about 3,000 tons higher than November's figure of 41,895 tons, at 44,926 tons. Consumption during the month dropped slightly from 26,705 tons during November, to 24,419 tons, but production of virgin zinc rose to 6,716 tons from 6,327 tons during November. Full details below.

Trade	12 mos. ending		
	Dec. 1957	31st Dec. 1956	1957
Brass	7,598	102,475	96,356
Galvanizing	6,299	105,187	102,456
of which: General	2,422	34,579	33,723
Sheet	1,366	32,186	33,381
Wire	1,548	20,508	20,757
Tube	963	17,914	14,595
Rollled zinc	1,473	23,433	22,548
Zinc oxide	2,208	26,899	27,474
Zinc dewatering & form-			
ing alloy	5,094	38,374	44,590
Zinc dust	854	10,234	11,246
Miscellaneous uses	983	11,915	11,736
Total all trades	24,419	318,511	316,406
of which:			
Slab zinc			
High purity (99.99%)	5,295	43,581	48,720
Electrolytic & high			
Grade (99.95%)	4,114	59,404	57,228
G.O.B. Prime West-			
ern & debased	8,190	125,649	125,072
Other virgin material	252	3,146	3,040
Remelted zinc	457	5,510	5,692
Scrap — (Zinc content)			
Zinc metal, alloys &			
residues	2,660	33,927	34,077
Brass and other cop-			
per alloys	3,451	47,294	42,577

United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 30, 1957, Under Geneva Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE — The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955, and again until June 30, 1958. If import tax is restored, the 1956 Geneva Agreement provides for 5% reductions effective on June 30 of 1956, 1957 and 1958, provided the price is above 24c; if the price is below 24c the 2c tax would prevail.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½c lb.
Copper brazed tubes	4.90c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, Muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½c lb.

LEAD

NOTE — Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheets, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE — Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended February 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 24, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1953.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1¼c lb.

Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½c lb.
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for†	1.30c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc.†	2.70c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic†	2.70c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined**	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1½%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal†	22½%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Chrome or chromium metal†	11%
Cobalt metal	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Magnesium, metallic†	14.30c lb.
Magnesium powder, sheets, wire†	18c lb. & 9½%
Magnesium alloys†	20c & 10%
Magnesium scrap	free
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content†	31½c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel scrap	free
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked — 2½% extra)	
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended to July 15, 1958. **Under Public Law 25 alumina imported for use in aluminum production is free for entries from July 17, 1956 to July 16, 1958. †Tariff to be reduced 5% on June 30, 1958, under Geneva Agreement which expires on June 30, 1959.

CUSTOM SMELTER COPPER QUOTATION SNAPS BACK TO 23½c AFTER DROP TO 23c; PRODUCERS STAY AT 25c

Lead, Zinc Wobbly But Prices Maintained; Tin Stronger on Limited Offerings; Silver Steady; Quicksilver Advances; Platinum Weakens

March 13, 1958
THE domestic metal markets generally lacked luster during the month in review. Aside from a decline in the custom smelter copper quotation, the major metals were unchanged pricewise.

Smelter electro copper dropped to 23.00c a pound delivered, following reductions of 0.375c a pound on February 24 and 0.125c on February 26. Primary producers maintained their electro quotation at 25.00c a pound.

The lead and zinc markets were wobbly but managed to walk a straight price line. Lead held at 13.00c a pound New York and Prime Western zinc at 10.00c a pound East St. Louis. Aluminum supplies were more than adequate but the 30-pound primary aluminum ingot, 99½ per cent plus, was steady at 28.10c a pound.

Tin prices moved upward during the month in review, with spot Straits quoted at 95.125c a pound New York on March 12, compared with 93.25c on February 14.

Silver was unchanged at 88.625c an ounce. Platinum continued to display weakness, with spot metal quoted at \$69 to \$75 an ounce on March 12. Quicksilver supplies were tighter and spot metal on March 12 moved up to a range of \$232 to \$235 per flask.

Smelter Copper at 23c
The price of custom smelter electrolytic copper dropped 0.50c a pound during the month in review, to 23.00c a pound delivered. The declines, of 0.375c a pound on February 24 and 0.125c on February 26 were not unexpected, in view of the light demand.

The anticipated decline in the primary producers' copper quotation of 25.00c failed to materialize. While producers have experienced no marked pickup in demand, it now is expected that they will maintain their 25.00c level, at least until the import duty comes into effect. The 2.00c-a-pound import duty on copper remains suspended until June 30, 1958, unless prior to that date the average delivered domestic price for any calendar month is less than 24.00c a pound.

Should the average price remain below 24.00c, the full 2.00c duty will prevail until June 30. After the 2.00c duty is imposed but should the average domestic price move above 24.00c, the duty would be 1.80c a pound and after June 30 the duty would be 1.70c a pound. A bill now pending in Congress would repeal the present tariff

and impose an import duty of 4.00c a pound when the domestic average price falls below 30.00c a pound. The 4.00c duty would be suspended should the price be 30.00c or higher.

Favorable Developments

There have been a number of favorable developments. Consumers seeking smelter copper have been willing to pay 23.00c in view of the fact

SMELTER COPPER AT 23½c L.B.

Custom smelters increased their electrolytic copper price 0.50c a pound on March 20 to a basis of 23.50c a pound delivered. The increase followed the rise in the LME copper quotation on March 20 to £175 a long ton, equivalent to 21.875c a pound. Smelters on March 20 also increased their scrap copper buying prices 0.375c to a basis of 18.00c a pound for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap.

that no electro was to be had from dealers even at this level. Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange, while hemming and hawing, generally tended upward, reflecting the announcement of a new cut in production by Kennecott; the good consumption rate in the U. K. and on the Continent; the fact that the Continent's supply of electrolytic wire bars is tightening, and the refusal by the two large American companies that sell Chilean copper abroad to accept additional business from foreign consumers, the reason being that Chile's 1958 output has already been sold. Also, the large Belgian producer, Union Minière du Haut Katanga, twice within a week increased its copper price to 21.10c a pound Brussels or c.i.f. New York, following advances of 45 points on March 5 and 22½ points on March 7. Domestic smelters on March 12 increased their scrap copper buying prices 0.375c a pound, to a basis of 17.625c for No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap.

While these developments have been encouraging, copper purchases by fabricators were only about holding their own with no indication of any pickup in such buying. Fabricators' caution in making commitments reflected the general business picture and the slow demand for the mills' products.

Kennecott Cuts Output

In another move to help restore a balance in supply and demand for copper, Kennecott Copper Corp. announced on March 10 it was cutting its production week from six days to five days at its four Western Mining Divisions.

This will reduce production from the present rate by 12½ per cent which, together with previous cutbacks made by this producer, will result in a production curtailment by Kennecott from former capacity operations of 20½ per cent, or of slightly more than 6,500 tons a month. Trade factors believed Kennecott's

action cannot but have a beneficial effect on the market. Further curtailment by some of the large foreign producers would hasten the corrective to the present over-supply situation which has been the principal cause of the price weakness.

February Copper Statistics

As anticipated, the February copper statistics did not make a particularly good showing. The statistics disclosed: a drop in deliveries to domestic and foreign consumers; a higher rate in the daily crude production, although the total for the month was lower because February was a short month, and a bid increase in refined copper stocks carried by domestic producers to the highest total since 1939.

February domestic refined copper statistics follow in tons, with the January totals in parentheses: production, 128,299 (136,748); deliveries to fabricators, 93,784 (110,557); stocks end of month, 201,223 (176,287).

Lead, Zinc Markets

The lead and zinc markets, which have been somewhat wobbly, showed no changes pricewise. While lead producers said they were doing a fair volume of business, they freely admitted that the market could stand further improvement. Most lead consumers were still buying on an average price basis involving metal to be shipped in March, and at this writing were little interested in metal for April shipment.

Buying of lead and zinc for the national stockpile continued to lend support to the markets for these metals, although it was reported the Government took less of the zinc offered to it in February than it did in previous months.

Sales of zinc were described by sellers as only moderate. A proportionately large volume of the business was from galvanizers rather than from die casters. This reflected the fact that automobile production schedules were not being maintained.

February Zinc Statistics

The curtailment in slab zinc production that some of the leading smelters have put into effect was beginning to be reflected in the monthly statistics. Domestic output of all grades of slab zinc in February showed a drop of about 8 per cent from January on a daily basis.

But shipments of all grades of zinc also dropped from January, about 18 per cent, while stocks from the end of January to the end of February rose by 8,843 tons. February slab zinc statistics for all grades, in tons, with the January totals in parenthesis, follow: production, 68,354 (82,343); shipments to domestic consumers, 49,072 (58,211); shipments to Government, 9,993 (9,705); total shipments, 59,511 (68,-

657); stocks at end of month, 189,189 (180,346).

Tin Prices Higher

Spot Straits tin was quoted at 95.125c a pound New York on March 12, compared with the last previous price in this space of 93.25c for February 14. During the February 14-March 12 period the high of 96.125c was registered on March 7 and the low was the 93.25c for February 14.

The price strength reflected limited offerings of tin at Singapore and stronger quotations at London.

China Selling Tin on Continent

Reports from abroad were to the effect that Red China once again has been selling tin on the Continent. The selling is being done by the Chinese National Minerals Corp. China is producing tin of 99.9 per cent, 99.5 per cent and 99 per cent purity. The sales on the Continent are reported to be of the higher grade.

In 1956 China is reported to have produced about 8,400 tons of tin and its own consumption is placed at 3,600 tons, therefore leaving a surplus available for export. There is considerable speculation as to why China has reentered the market as a seller. It is speculated that China may have increased its output or that Russia is taking less of her tin. The 1957 output in China is said to have been increased by about 1,000 tons and further increases in production are anticipated. Prior to World War II, China used to export about 9,000

tons of tin a year, and the grade was known as Chinese No. 1.

Tin Council Meeting

At the meetings of the International Tin Council in London, March 4-6, it was decided that there will be no change in the total amount of export quotas that were previously fixed for the first and second periods of this year, despite the objections voiced by Thailand. The ITC also decided to hold its next meeting in London on April 29 at which time the situation will again be reviewed.

Aluminum Demand

Indicative of the adequate aluminum supply was the testimony of Nathanael V. Davis, president of Canada's Aluminium Limited, at a hearing on the aluminum industry before a House Small Business subcommittee on March 11. Mr. Davis testified that 20 per cent, or 150,000 tons, of the 770,000-ton annual installed ingot capacity of the Aluminum Co. of Canada, Aluminium Limited's chief operating subsidiary, is idle because of lack of demand. He emphasized, however, that Aluminium Limited is spending "large sums" to provide the basis for future ingot expansion and "has confidence in the long-range growth of aluminum consumption."

Silver Unchanged

The New York silver price was steady at 88.625c an ounce, which level was established on January 27 following a reduction of 0.50c an ounce.

Platinum Easier

Platinum continued to ease with

spot metal offering in the outside dealer market at \$69 an ounce on March 12, or down \$2 during the month in review. The weakness reflected an adequate supply plus extremely slow consumer demand. Major refiners maintained their quotations at \$72 to \$75 an ounce, so that the market price is quoted at \$69 to \$75 an ounce.

Quicksilver Advances

Quicksilver, during the month in review, has made an about-face. From the low of \$218 to \$220 per flask of 76 pounds last quoted in this space, the price has climbed to \$232 to \$235 per flask. The rise was attributed to a tight spot supply situation and higher prices for the metal in London.

The supply situation reflected movement of domestic and Mexican quicksilver to the General Services Administration, at \$225 per flask at mine, under the Government's purchase program.

Inco Cuts Nickel Output

The International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., announced it is curtailing production of nickel in Canada by approximately 10 per cent, or about 2,500,000 pounds per month. The cutback in nickel output by Inco in Canada will automatically entail a reduction in its copper output by 10 per cent or by about 14,500 tons a year. The company stated that the present rate of nickel production by Inco and by other nickel producers "is substantially in excess of total market demand as well as consumption."

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Daily Metal Quotations in February, 1958

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter*
(In Cents Per Pound)

FEBRUARY	Copper			Tin Straits New York		Lead		Zinc		Alumi- num		Anti- mony		Silver (Cents Per Ounce) New York				
	Producers' Price	Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro Refinery T. & O. b.	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price F. & S. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. T. & O. b.	E. St. Louis	Brass Spec. T. & O. b.		High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	30-Lb. Ingot 99 1/2% Plus (T. & O. b.)	Domestic Spot 99.5% T. & O. b. Laredo
1	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.125	92.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
3	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.125	92.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
4	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.125	92.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
5	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.50	93.125	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
6	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.10	25.00	Nom.	93.50	93.25	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
7	25.00	25.00	23.75	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.25	92.875	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
8	25.00	25.00	23.75	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.25	92.875	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
10	25.00	25.00	23.75	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.125	93.125	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	89.625
11	25.00	25.00	23.75	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.00	92.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	89.625
13	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.125	93.125	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	89.625
14	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.25	93.25	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
15	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.25	93.25	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
17	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	93.625	93.625	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
18	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.125	94.125	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
19	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.375	94.375	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
20	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.50	94.375	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
21	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.625	94.625	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
24	25.00	25.00	23.125	23.85	25.00	Nom.	95.375	95.25	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
25	25.00	25.00	23.125	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.875	94.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
26	25.00	25.00	23.00	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.625	94.375	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
27	25.00	25.00	23.00	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.625	94.50	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
28	25.00	25.00	23.00	23.85	25.00	Nom.	94.625	94.50	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625
AV.	25.00	25.00	23.557	23.663	25.00	Nom.	93.915	93.763	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	30.818	88.625
HI.	25.00	25.00	24.00	24.60	25.00	Nom.	95.375	95.25	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	33.00	88.625
LO.	25.00	25.00	23.00	22.60	25.00	Nom.	93.00	92.75	13.00	12.80	10.00	10.50	10.25	11.35	11.75	28.10	29.00	88.625

* When split quotations prevail the daily average price is listed. The highs and lows for the month take into consideration the levels reached at both sides of such ranges.

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Washington Report

(Continued from Page 5)

non-competitive source of supply of metal."

Burton on Scrap Aluminum

Carl H. Burton, secretary of the Aluminum Smelters Research Institute, told the House committee that scrap aluminum is the basic raw material for the secondary industry, and it is traded in the open market and moves subject to the high bid. The witness expressed the fear of secondary aluminum industry members that the position of control held by the primary producers was such as to enable the primary industry to force up the price of scrap aluminum.

Mr. Burton said primary producers generally own and thereby completely control their source of raw material (bauxite mines).

C. Jay Parkinson, vice president of the Anaconda Aluminum Co., in his testimony before the committee, said the current over-supply of aluminum will even up with consumption progressively between now and 1960 and "we may well require additional productive capacity to adequately supply requirements in the early 1960s."

Government Actions on Nickel

In a move to assure necessary information regarding the demand for nickel to meet military requirements, the Business and Defense Services Administration on March 10 issued amendment two to DMS Regulation 1. The new amendment requires producers of controlled materials, (steel, copper, aluminum and nickel alloys) to use their customers' program identification on their rated purchase orders for primary nickel needed to build defense orders for controlled materials.

Earlier, on March 6, the U. S. Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced easing of export limitations on certain nickel-bearing scrap materials and removal of export licensing requirements on others. The relaxations were made possible because of improved domestic supplies.

Nickel Scrap Exports

Effective March 6, exports of nickel scrap containing 95 per cent or more nickel will be considered for approval if the application is supported by evidence that the scrap is unsalable in the domestic market. Previous export applications for such material generally were denied. All other nickel-bearing scrap materials containing less than 95 per cent nickel, including copper nickel alloy scrap, con-

tinue under open-end export licensing.

The BFC also announced a first-quarter supplemental quota of 200,000 pounds for exports of pure nickel powder, cast and rolled nickel anodes and nickel alloy shot. This is in addition to the 250,000-pound quota previously fixed for the first quarter. For the second quarter, an export quota of 450,000 pounds has been set for these items.

Tungsten Program

The House Appropriations Committee in mid-February proposed that the program of Federal contracts for tungsten exploration be cut off, declaring that the Government stockpile of this mineral is far in excess of mobilization requirements.

The U. S. Tariff Commission has discontinued and dismissed an investigation, No. 120 under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with regard to tungsten ores and concentrates. The commission said that at this time it is impossible to obtain information on either foreign or domestic production costs that would be representative of normal operations.

Quicksilver Probe

The Tariff Commission, however, has started to investigate the effects of foreign imports and competition on the domestic quicksilver industry.

The Senate Finance Committee approved on March 17 a resolution that directs the commission to make such an investigation and to submit its report to the committee on or before December 1, 1958.

Uranium Ore Reserves

The Atomic Energy Commission on March 7 announced that domestic uranium ore reserves were estimated to total 78 million tons on December 31, 1957, as compared with 60 million tons estimated at the end of 1956. Ore receipts at all private plants and Government purchase depots in 1957 totaled 3,673,000 dry short tons; ore fed to process totaled 3,575,000 tons with an average 0.27 per cent of U308; ore stockpiled as of December 31 was 2,033,000 dry tons; \$2,447,835 was paid during the year in initial production bonus payments.

At the end of 1957 there were 16 uranium processing mills in operation, including the Government-owned mills at Monticello, Utah. Several new plants are scheduled to be completed early in 1958.

Light Metal Adviser

Herbert L. Hall, manager of the production-planning division, Aluminum Co. of America, has been appointed adviser to the director of the Aluminum and Magnesium Division, Business and Defense Services Administration.

British Metal Markets

(Continued from Page 13)

The U. S. Tariff Commission will make its recommendations on the application for higher duties presumably draws nearer; but it is probable that the effect of this has been quite largely discounted already in the lead price here. Nevertheless, so long as uncertainty on this point continues, it must overshadow the market to some extent.

At present it seems doubtful whether U. K. consumption of lead this year will equal that of 1957, and the same is probably true of the Continent of Europe, although on the whole demand there seems to keep fairly steady.

Zinc Depressed

On balance, zinc prices have not moved very much in the last few weeks. The low level of prices continues to be reflected in periodic announcements of production cutbacks at mines or smelters in various parts of the world but, taking the broad view, the market continues to have a rather depressed appearance.

The American January statistics were not calculated to strengthen sentiment and it is not lost sight of that U. S. stockpile buying may end in the comparatively near future.

In the U. K., although the motor car trade is very active, which not only helps the brass mills but is resulting in a record level of zinc alloy die casting production, the general picture of zinc consumption is not as good as it was owing to the slackness which has overtaken the galvanized sheet producers. The latter are now buying substantially less zinc than they were and this, of course, tends to affect the open market position of g.o.b.

It remains the case that in zinc, the real weakness continues to center in the United States, and until the statistical position there shows signs of improving, it is doubtful whether any appreciable recovery in the current price level can be anticipated, although few people would deny that quotations have got down to uneconomic levels.

Owing to the very wide gap which had developed between world production and consumption, however, it is taking a considerable time for the price mechanism to adjust the position.

Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

		Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to Refined Stock		Stock Increases or Decreases		
		Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
				(In tons of 2,000 pounds)					
1956 Total	....	2,862,839	152,536	2,987,060	2,830,407	354,420	+28,415	+133,089	+161,403
1957									
Jan.	.....	240,790	15,514	256,729	263,014	344,972	— 245	— 9,448	— 9,693
Feb.	.....	235,679	10,577	242,952	214,796	370,128	+ 3,304	+25,156	+28,460
Mar.	.....	244,407	11,850	264,649	263,271	369,256	— 8,392	— 872	— 9,264
April	.....	234,909	12,369	252,857	253,395	363,463	— 5,579	— 5,793	—11,372
May	.....	249,564	10,456	276,063	257,144	376,761	—16,043	+13,298	— 2,745
June	.....	252,249	9,671	252,171	220,538	402,294	+ 9,749	+23,533	+33,652
July	.....	224,304	7,403	239,756	204,360	430,301	— 8,029	+30,129	+22,100
August	.....	226,891	9,965	231,669	231,400	424,612	+ 5,187	— 5,811	— 624
September	.....	234,981	7,562	228,480	225,831	418,929	+14,063	— 5,683	+ 8,380
October	.....	254,845	9,726	266,938	246,078	428,032	— 2,637	+ 9,103	+ 6,736
November	.....	253,717	8,939	259,052	255,133	426,801	+ 3,604	— 1,231	+ 2,373
December	.....	245,183	9,238	264,272	218,347	458,340	— 9,851	+31,539	+21,688
Total	.....	2,897,719	123,270	3,035,588	2,853,307	458,340	—14,599	+103,920	+89,321
1958									
January	.....	251,064	14,317	261,853	259,878	448,900	+ 3,528	— 9,440	— 5,912
February	.....	231,398	6,163	347,746	224,176	470,464	—10,185	+21,564	+11,379

In U. S. A.

1956 Total	....	1,133,134	139,584	1,580,287	1,465,899	120,645	.....	+50,091	.....
1957									
Jan.	.....	94,783	14,683	139,150	119,925	118,564	.....	— 2,081	.....
Feb.	.....	92,508	8,941	134,291	101,565	136,502	.....	+17,938	.....
Mar.	.....	96,363	10,355	143,961	113,571	140,191	.....	+ 3,689	.....
April	.....	98,910	11,160	144,013	116,816	139,842	.....	— 349	.....
May	.....	96,334	9,618	151,785	121,101	155,365	.....	+15,523	.....
June	.....	95,893	8,792	134,640	102,479	165,549	.....	+10,184	.....
July	.....	86,141	6,386	127,805	85,219	191,515	.....	+25,966	.....
August	.....	89,680	9,246	128,480	107,622	192,931	.....	+ 1,416	.....
September	.....	87,270	6,925	117,821	103,718	176,813	.....	—16,118	.....
October	.....	93,078	9,029	129,832	114,032	166,976	.....	— 9,837	.....
November	.....	90,045	8,312	129,051	107,549	161,552	.....	— 5,424	.....
December	.....	95,285	8,613	136,135	84,446	181,024	.....	+19,472	.....
Total	.....	1,116,380	112,060	1,616,964	1,277,946	181,024	.....	+60,379	.....
1958									
January	.....	94,735	13,855	136,748	110,557	176,287	.....	— 4,737	.....
February	.....	87,150	5,879	128,299	93,784	201,223	.....	+24,936	.....

Outside U. S. A.*

1956 Total	....	1,729,705	12,952	1,406,773	1,364,508	233,775	.....	+73,998	.....
1957									
Jan.	.....	146,097	831	117,579	143,089	226,408	.....	— 7,367	.....
Feb.	.....	143,171	1,636	108,661	113,231	233,626	.....	+ 7,218	.....
Mar.	.....	148,044	1,495	120,688	149,700	229,065	.....	— 4,561	.....
Apr.	.....	135,999	1,209	108,844	136,579	223,621	.....	— 5,444	.....
May	.....	153,230	838	124,278	136,043	221,396	.....	— 2,220	.....
June	.....	156,356	879	117,531	118,059	234,745	.....	+13,349	.....
July	.....	138,183	1,017	111,951	119,231	238,908	.....	+ 4,163	.....
Aug.	.....	137,211	719	103,189	123,778	231,681	.....	— 7,227	.....
Sept.	.....	147,711	637	110,659	122,113	242,116	.....	+10,435	.....
Oct.	.....	161,767	697	137,106	132,046	261,056	.....	+18,940	.....
Nov.	.....	163,672	627	130,001	147,591	265,249	.....	+ 4,193	.....
December	.....	149,898	625	128,137	133,901	277,316	.....	+12,067	.....
Total	.....	1,783,119	11,210	1,418,624	1,575,361	277,316	.....	+43,541	.....
1958									
January	.....	156,329	462	125,105	149,321	272,613	.....	— 4,703	.....
February	.....	144,248	284	119,447	130,392	269,241	.....	— 3,372	.....

* Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Australia.

Electrolytic Copper Producers' Price, Del. Valley Monthly Average Prices (Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.24	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	44.03	33.318	25.00
Mar.	33.222	46.00	32.00	....
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
June	36.00	46.00	30.955	....
July	36.00	41.56	29.25	....
Aug.	37.81	40.00	28.639	....
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.031	....
Oct.	43.00	39.308	27.00	....
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00	....
Aver.	37.522	41.992	30.183	....

Electrolytic Copper Custom Smelters' Price, Del. Valley Monthly Average Prices (Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.48	50.22	34.87	24.577
Feb.	33.00	52.07	32.273	23.557
Mar.	33.667	53.11	30.952	....
Apr.	36.00	48.88	31.24	....
May	36.00	44.221	30.163	....
June	36.00	40.00	29.60	....
July	36.00	38.14	28.39	....
Aug.	40.14	39.32	27.862	....
Sept.	50.00	39.00	25.948	....
Oct.	45.99	37.192	25.722	....
Nov.	45.84	35.96	25.435	....
Dec.	49.42	35.45	25.26	....
Aver.	39.38	42.797	28.93	....

Lake Copper Producers' Price Delivered Monthly Average Prices (Cents Per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	30.12	43.00	36.00	25.69
Feb.	33.00	43.783	33.182	25.00
Mar.	33.56	46.00	32.00	....
Apr.	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
May	36.00	46.00	32.00	....
June	36.00	46.00	30.90	....
July	36.00	41.68	29.25	....
Aug.	37.46	40.00	28.611	....
Sept.	43.00	40.00	27.00	....
Oct.	43.00	39.321	27.00
Nov.	43.00	36.00	27.00
Dec.	43.00	36.00	27.00
Aver.	37.51	41.975	30.162

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Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consumed by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,391,477	-285,886
1952						
Total	331,499	32,652	292,157	275,608	1,391,477	-203,614
1953						
Total	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	1,375,869	-74,678
1954						
Total	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	1,231,840	-22,549
1955						
June	327,696	126,703	309,972	234,578	133,386	-90,151
July	312,587	165,505	301,048	286,095	75,846	-109,051
Aug.	304,097	150,854	303,089	283,653	98,856	-131,791
Sept.	334,996	133,391	314,111	270,102	114,647	-115,826
Oct.	353,469	135,075	313,048	275,255	116,351	-99,759
Nov.	373,314	139,855	313,779	283,953	123,355	-84,563
Dec.	389,974	139,094	314,145	293,264	127,715	-78,341
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418,241	.....
1956						
Jan.	376,753	143,815	312,128	305,942	138,600	-97,502
Feb.	388,823	135,637	319,279	282,314	130,973	-77,133
Mar.	392,143	140,348	319,056	291,465	133,609	-78,030
Apr.	413,979	135,071	319,247	266,239	121,961	-36,436
May	435,083	131,023	318,592	249,352	124,727	-1,838
June	451,126	114,223	324,970	227,097	113,835	+13,282
July	465,015	109,040	334,584	220,810	81,275	+18,661
Aug.	457,679	115,295	338,818	221,975	117,427	+12,181
Sept.	445,679	114,981	338,488	204,154	115,867	+18,018
Oct.	440,706	112,893	336,856	198,517	119,440	+18,226
Nov.	435,216	110,792	335,829	178,814	119,441	+31,365
Dec.	437,187	117,601	336,217	183,834	99,223	+34,737
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416,378	.....
1957						
Jan.	435,635	107,231	335,944	178,326	119,517	+28,596
Feb.	422,266	110,174	334,542	178,913	114,298	+18,985
Mar.	429,410	104,551	338,454	164,623	106,170	+30,884
Apr.	429,708	98,638	335,921	164,410	117,041	+28,015
May	434,852	92,943	336,697	170,476	115,355	+20,622
June	426,905	82,919	340,743	153,042	110,527	+16,039
July	432,918	85,728	341,684	144,410	77,991	+32,552
Aug.	429,627	82,768	344,315	144,375	110,323	+23,826
Sept.	425,168	80,436	344,530	144,538	106,927	+16,536
Oct.	420,130	80,774	341,869	138,420	119,161	+20,615
Nov.	428,520	68,249	345,832	126,719	98,725	+22,218

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047	14,322	17,506	16,024
Feb.	26,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198	14,497	11,145	9,518
Mar.	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	12,198	15,921	13,934	.....
Apr.	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,583	9,004	13,162	17,233	14,288	.....
May	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	15,133	20,805	12,397	.....
June	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	14,765	14,758	11,949	.....
July	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	9,988	12,632	8,926	.....
Aug.	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,093	7,137	10,100	12,197	12,510	11,645	.....
Sept.	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	15,087	9,518	9,756	.....
Oct.	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	12,897	15,570	13,151	.....
Nov.	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	9,865	11,369	11,146	.....
Dec.	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	13,180	14,613	11,237	.....
Total	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	154,714	173,748	147,080	.....

* As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments (Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,415	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201	27,736	25,681	20,468
Feb.	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	25,349	24,949	20,769	17,413
Mar.	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,236	23,653	29,713	28,310	21,948	.....
Apr.	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	27,641	25,808	23,507	.....
May	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	23,708	23,437	22,037	.....
June	24,401	9,696	25,093	35,517	21,274	20,818	22,348	23,141	18,842	18,888	.....
July	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	18,513	17,364	16,695	.....
Aug.	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	27,018	23,812	19,654	.....
Sept.	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	26,349	20,929	19,670	.....
Oct.	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,880	24,080	25,228	23,045	22,800	.....
Nov.	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,806	23,061	25,102	21,818	19,767	.....
Dec.	20,954	17,950	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,274	21,448	18,046	16,875	.....
Total	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	298,406	274,096	248,291
Aver.	21,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	24,867	22,941	20,681

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Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)
(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1954				
Ttl.	40,302	1,925	793,241	835,472
1955				
Ttl.	68,622	2,140	921,838	992,600
1956				
Oct.	6,405	183	87,102	93,690
Nov.	6,498	150	81,984	88,632
Dec.	6,603	150	80,452	87,205
Ttl.	79,681	2,130	1,018,486	1,100,307
1957				
Jan.	6,607	172	86,431	93,210
Feb.	6,082	163	84,011	90,256
Mar.	6,714	196	88,257	95,167
Apr.	6,579	237	86,627	94,443
May	7,198	200	85,876	93,274
June	7,793	129	82,398	90,320
July	6,101	154	78,502	84,757
Aug.	7,572	133	79,892	87,038
Sept.	6,083	132	79,623	85,338
Oct.	4,614	147	82,992	87,753
Nov.	7,063	70	80,848	87,981
Dec.	6,962	67	81,080	88,109
Ttl.	79,369	1,800	995,753	1,076,922

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass
1954				
Nov.	30.51	29.01	26.76	27.50
Dec.	30.423	28.923	26.673	27.42
Av.	36.25	34.75	32.33	32.47
1957				
Jan.	29.30	27.80	25.55	26.30
Feb.	26.47	24.97	22.72	23.75
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	24.52
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.145	24.695
May	25.985	24.485	22.235	23.735
June	25.353	23.853	21.603	23.35
July	24.21	22.71	20.46	22.03
Aug.	23.26	21.76	19.51	21.29
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.948	18.964
Oct.	21.28	19.78	17.53	19.00
Nov.	21.293	19.793	17.543	19.10
Dec.	20.78	19.28	17.03	18.58
Av.	24.38	22.88	20.76	22.11
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	15.69	17.70
Feb.	18.955	17.455	15.205	16.932

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)
(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1954				
Nov.	30.39	28.89	26.69	18.91
Dec.	30.195	28.695	27.50	18.96
Av.	36.17	34.67	30.483	21.34
1957				
Jan.	29.27	27.77	26.59	18.58
Feb.	26.47	24.97	23.50	16.65
Mar.	26.58	25.08	22.83	17.40
Apr.	26.895	25.395	23.50	17.50
May	25.985	24.485	23.144	17.144
June	25.353	23.853	22.83	16.65
July	24.21	22.71	22.01	15.71
Aug.	23.26	21.76	21.56	15.63
Sept.	21.198	19.698	18.635	13.563
Oct.	21.28	19.78	19.067	13.24
Nov.	21.293	19.793	19.043	12.913
Dec.	20.78	19.28	18.94	12.94
Av.	24.37	22.87	21.804	15.66
1958				
Jan.	19.44	17.94	17.77	12.19
Feb.	18.955	17.455	17.06	11.341

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1953	43,560	533,883	577,443	81,152	488,437
1954	81,152	551,618	632,770	92,719	475,551
1955	28,855	547,153	639,872	31,089	531,339
1956					
May	53,958	47,961	101,919	50,460	40,703
June	50,460	47,367	97,827	45,951	41,458
July	45,951	48,479	94,430	49,134	36,483
August	49,134	48,404	97,538	39,304	48,404
September	39,304	53,530	92,834	40,542	47,519
October	40,542	54,815	95,357	42,314	45,254
November	42,314	50,744	93,058	37,192	47,349
December	37,192	54,063	91,254	41,181	44,191
Total		613,293	644,382		529,484
1957					
January	41,181	50,854	92,035	42,905	40,549
February	42,905	48,102	90,917	48,699	37,517
March	48,699	52,357	101,056	46,184	38,225
April	46,184	56,170	102,354	57,444	37,583
May	57,444	51,718	109,162	58,085	35,334
June	58,085	48,203	106,288	64,861	37,257
July	64,861	47,100	111,961	68,009	38,582
August	68,009	48,191	116,200	60,633	49,406
September	60,633	50,436	111,069	54,682	51,859
October	54,682	52,041	106,723	59,041	40,447
November	59,041	48,771	107,812	70,874	32,193
December	70,874	50,500	121,374	91,598	24,108
Total		604,353	645,534		463,060
1958					
January	91,598	47,665	139,263	101,206	33,422
February	101,206	47,133	148,339	119,522	23,832

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	15.00	16.16	16.00	13.00
Feb.	15.00	16.00	16.00	13.00
Mar.	15.00	16.00	16.00	
Apr.	15.00	16.00	16.00	
May	15.00	16.00	15.385	
June	15.00	16.00	14.32	
July	15.00	16.00	14.00	
Aug.	15.00	16.00	14.00	
Sept.	15.12	16.00	14.00	
Oct.	15.50	16.00	13.704	
Nov.	15.50	16.00	13.50	
Dec.	15.56	16.00	13.00	
Aver.	15.14	16.013	14.66	

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	20.00	21.66	21.50	18.50
Feb.	20.00	21.50	21.50	18.50
Mar.	20.00	21.50	21.50	
Apr.	20.00	21.50	21.50	
May	20.00	21.50	20.885	
June	20.00	21.50	19.82	
July	20.00	21.50	19.50	
Aug.	20.00	21.50	19.50	
Sept.	20.12	21.50	19.50	
Oct.	20.50	21.50	19.204	
Nov.	20.50	21.50	19.00	
Dec.	20.56	21.50	18.50	

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers:

	(In thousands of units)			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	1,518	2,058	2,638	1,996
Feb.	1,691	1,340	1,960	
Mar.	1,356	1,348	1,254	
Apr.	1,315	1,368	1,178	
May	1,614	1,761	1,604	
June	1,842	1,807	1,878	
July	2,078	2,178	2,469	
Aug.	2,852	2,571	2,855	
Sept.	3,120	2,711	2,692	
Oct.	3,120	3,015	3,041	
Nov.	2,697	2,592	2,359	
Dec.	2,625	2,265	2,012	
Total	25,828	25,014	25,940	

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Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
1952	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,839	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Sept.	6,552	2,295	415	7,794	354	4,711	1,149	22,980
Oct.	6,772	3,026	85	9,819	564	4,899	1,287	25,610
Nov.	6,606	2,433	70	13,875	387	3,795	874	23,330
Dec.	6,275	3,260	35	7,508	449	4,289	839	25,516
Total	72,418	27,599	2,622	88,461	3,960	52,994	13,034	270,251
1956								
Jan.	7,777	3,075	200	6,555	290	8,538	917	22,394
Feb.	5,974	2,435	384	5,983	275	3,592	871	19,897
Mar.	6,786	1,300	101	4,903	321	3,915	1,331	20,687
Apr.	6,744	2,950	310	4,839	260	3,522	1,376	24,985
May	6,490	2,825	...	5,027	131	3,513	964	21,753
June	8,502	2,150	...	4,167	186	3,645	1,021	21,787
July	3,497	904	...	5,007	80	2,859	1,453	22,683
Aug.	7,712	1,497	85	6,334	713	4,443	1,262	26,353
Sept.	6,354	1,850	135	6,303	230	5,038	1,339	26,270
Oct.	7,988	1,715	135	7,108	286	4,955	1,493	21,574
Nov.	6,096	2,351	...	8,556	226	5,573	792	23,755
Dec.	6,440	1,449	85	5,832	160	7,258	394	22,573
Total	80,360	24,501	1,435	70,614	3,158	56,851	13,213	274,716
1957								
Jan.	5,297	2,800	200	6,886	671	4,002	1,191	19,502
Feb.	5,103	1,450	350	6,549	508	4,820	625	18,112
Mar.	5,956	752	...	6,479	686	4,614	1,064	18,674
April	6,731	2,250	...	6,242	909	2,958	1,040	17,453
May	6,976	2,200	120	4,705	270	3,871	634	16,558
June	3,726	2,250	75	3,762	666	5,071	1,087	20,620
July	5,249	1,650	105	5,332	566	5,310	1,110	19,260
Aug.	5,406	2,250	220	6,165	650	6,246	1,403	27,066
Sept.	4,880	2,700	295	6,722	850	5,782	891	29,739
Oct.	3,671	3,300	205	5,973	881	4,203	847	21,367
Nov.	2,950	2,500	85	3,126	493	3,800	706	18,533
Dec.	2,499	1,350	36	2,820	270	2,607	529	13,997
Total	58,444	25,452	1,691	64,761	7,420	53,284	11,127	240,881
1958								
Jan.	2,938	550	70	4,775	521	5,173	801	18,594
Feb.	2,899	1,750	70	5,124	90	1,643	868	11,368

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti- monial lead	Total Stocks
1956						
Jan. 1	71,812	16,532	3,764	27,625	21,196	150,922
Feb. 1	70,690	19,032	1,764	25,632	24,080	149,637
Mar. 1	71,023	16,406	2,583	27,619	32,355	158,981
Apr. 1	72,358	15,655	2,152	28,065	41,800	170,319
May 1	74,837	15,500	2,718	24,181	43,268	171,194
June 1	78,987	15,477	2,475	26,682	39,558	174,081
July 1	81,796	15,837	4,423	28,505	36,499	176,512
Aug. 1	76,985	16,856	3,516	29,603	38,210	176,094
Sept. 1	81,634	15,529	2,874	29,991	29,230	172,332
Oct. 1	77,787	15,991	4,413	28,083	29,361	166,816
Nov. 1	78,253	12,022	3,083	25,783	30,932	161,485
Dec. 1	82,197	9,095	4,132	25,627	11,832	158,243
1957						
Jan. 1	77,918	12,222	2,846	25,092	29,435	159,249
Feb. 1	80,451	10,636	4,061	25,827	32,418	163,880
Mar. 1	81,274	11,880	4,394	25,728	38,479	171,975
Apr. 1	82,461	14,598	3,593	25,401	36,390	172,237
May 1	81,061	17,035	2,705	20,890	48,053	179,135
June 1	81,364	11,585	3,071	21,002	48,286	175,107
July 1	82,730	12,036	3,560	22,380	55,358	185,567
Aug. 1	97,111	11,479	2,532	22,917	59,348	202,048
Sept. 1	84,205	13,029	2,667	22,439	51,080	182,973
Oct. 1	80,662	11,905	3,175	20,351	44,467	170,775
Nov. 1	76,230	14,220	2,538	18,695	47,460	170,724
Dec. 1	65,341	11,646	3,547	21,867	59,755	173,275
1958						
Jan. 1	79,362	11,019	2,779	23,154	79,741	207,912
Feb. 1	79,738	11,510	3,678	24,535	88,517	220,667

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953 Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954 Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955 Total	341,595	172,966	514,561	42,996	557,557
1956					
February	28,569	16,528	45,097	4,577	49,674
March	31,568	17,904	49,472	3,989	53,461
April	31,786	15,224	47,010	4,262	51,262
May	32,715	18,476	51,191	4,711	55,902
June	31,646	16,251	47,797	4,541	52,338
July	29,964	13,476	43,440	3,207	46,647
August	31,112	20,726	51,838	5,885	57,723
September	28,731	16,276	45,007	3,351	48,358
October	33,614	12,350	45,964	5,439	51,403
November	30,553	14,308	44,861	5,141	50,002
December	31,154	15,095	46,252	4,536	50,788
Total	368,499	192,318	560,817	55,925	616,792
1957					
January	30,632	19,961	50,593	4,471	55,064
February	31,410	15,059	46,469	4,564	51,033
March	33,445	18,813	52,258	3,058	55,316
April	31,343	13,042	44,385	2,848	47,233
May	32,138	12,324	44,462	3,431	47,893
June	29,896	19,592	49,488	2,272	51,760
July	29,585	17,936	47,521	2,893	50,414
August	29,225	18,774	47,999	3,190	51,189
September	26,479	13,757	40,236	4,375	44,611
October	29,342	13,782	43,124	4,386	47,510
November	25,809	17,251	43,060	3,258	46,318
December	27,105	26,610	53,715	3,791	57,506
Total	356,409	206,901	563,310	42,537	605,847
1958					
January	27,105	22,097	47,634	3,507	51,141

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably understate the actual production of pig lead. (b) Inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refineries.

METALS, MARCH, 1958

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		1954	
Nov. 16....12.50		Mar. 4....13.90	
Nov. 21....12.00		Mar. 10....13.50	
1950		Apr. 7....13.00	
Mar. 9....11.00		Apr. 16....12.50	
Mar. 14....10.50		Apr. 21....12.00	
Apr. 20....10.75		Apr. 29....12.50	
Apr. 26....11.00		May 18....12.75	
May 4....11.25		May 19....13.00	
May 10....11.50		May 26....13.15	
May 11....12.00		June 11....13.50	
June 23....11.50		July 20....13.75	
1951		July 23....14.00	
June 28....11.00		Sept. 16....13.50	
July 12....11.50		1954	
July 13....12.00		Jan. 18....13.00	
Aug. 15....13.00		Feb. 18....12.50	
Aug. 21....14.00		Mar. 9....12.75	
Sept. 1....15.00		Mar. 10....13.00	
Sept. 8....16.00		Mar. 26....13.25	
Oct. 2....19.00		Mar. 29....13.50	
Oct. 31....17.00		Apr. 1....13.75	
1952		Apr. 12....14.00	
Apr. 29....18.00		June 2....14.25	
May 2....17.00		June 15....14.00	
May 12....15.00		Aug. 25....14.25	
June 23....15.50		Sept. 7....14.50	
June 24....16.00		Sept. 15....14.75	
Oct. 7....15.00		Oct. 4....14.75	
Oct. 14....14.00		Oct. 5....15.00	
Oct. 22....13.50		1955	
Nov. 3....14.00		Sept. 23....15.00-	
Nov. 10....14.25		15.50	
Nov. 11....14.50		Sept. 26....15.50	
Nov. 20....14.25		Dec. 29....16.00	
Nov. 24....14.00		1956	
Dec. 22....14.25		Jan. 4....16.50	
Dec. 29....14.50		Jan. 13....16.00	
Dec. 31....14.75		1957	
1953		May 9....15.50	
Jan. 7....14.50		May 16....15.00	
Jan. 12....14.00		June 11....14.00	
Feb. 2....13.50		Oct. 14....13.50	
		Dec. 2....13.00	

**OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. 1	14,902	8,389	10,487	12,689
Feb. 1	12,204	9,095	10,220	12,309
Mar. 1	12,385	10,289	9,794	.....
Apr. 1	11,740	10,690	9,391	.....
May 1	11,055	10,902	9,799	.....
June 1	10,233	9,452	9,503	.....
July 1	9,779	10,924	8,661	.....
Aug. 1	7,252	10,074	9,553	.....
Sept. 1	7,461	11,181	10,215	.....
Oct. 1	8,085	11,382	11,581	.....
Nov. 1	9,263	11,832	11,119	.....
Dec. 1	9,893	11,746	11,857	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A.B.M.S.)

	(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
End of.	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. 1	4,529	5,045	5,113	3,743
Feb. 1	4,777	5,888	5,468	3,657
Mar. 1	6,202	5,526	5,091	.....
Apr. 1	5,343	5,818	6,183	.....
May 1	4,737	5,405	6,978	.....
June 1	4,792	4,456	4,466	.....
July 1	1,153	3,853	5,372	.....
Aug. 1	2,946	5,343	7,967	.....
Sept. 1	6,650	6,709	7,574	.....
Oct. 1	8,016	5,378	6,148	.....
Nov. 1	7,985	6,993	3,791	.....
Dec. 1	6,907	5,766	3,290	.....

Total 64,037 66,180 67,541

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal products:	1957		
	Jan.-Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
Ammunition	32,271	2,602	3,964
Bearing metals	18,936	2,370	2,442
Brass and bronze	18,094	2,101	2,217
Cable covering	88,762	9,592	8,268
Calking lead	48,326	5,822	5,784
Casting metals	9,039	844	746
Collapse tubes	6,736	775	779
Foil	3,777	683	479
Pipes, traps & bends	17,719	2,171	2,010
Sheet lead	19,793	2,285	2,383
Solder	53,757	6,353	5,964
Storage battery grids, posts, etc.	134,784	17,003	14,628
Storage battery oxides	134,676	17,760	15,344
Terne metal	927	52	164
Type Metal	19,010	2,183	2,135
Total	608,597	72,596	67,307
Pigments:			
White lead	12,738	1,794	1,764
Red lead & litharge	58,919	6,874	6,647
Pigment colors	9,842	1,261	869
Other*	4,605	540	641
Total	86,104	10,469	9,921
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	128,305	15,056	14,014
Misc. chemicals	2,533	232	247
Total	130,838	15,288	14,261
Misc. uses:			
Annealing	3,497	371	412
Galvanizing	883	70	87
Lead plating	256	16	19
Weights & ballast	4,512	608	631
Total	9,148	1,065	1,149
Other uses			
unclassified	11,652	1,143	1,056
Total reported .	†844,339	†100,561	†93,694
Estimated unreported consumption .	9,000	1,000	1,000
Grand total.†853,300	†101,600	†94,700	
Daily average†	3,126	3,277	3,156

* Includes lead content of scrap used directly in fabricated products.
† Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays and holidays.

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks		Net Receipts in Nov.	Consumed in Nov.	Stocks Nov. 30, 1957
	Oct. 31, 1957	Oct. 31, 1957			
Soft lead	63,715	62,683	54,747	71,651	
Antimonial lead	33,223	22,491	20,067	35,647	
Lead in alloys	7,173	5,661	5,006	7,828	
Lead in copper-base scrap ..	1,523	1,393	1,412	1,504	
Total	105,634	92,228	*81,232	116,630	

* Excludes 2,744 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 368 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	NOVEMBER				
	Soft lead	Antimonial lead	Lead in alloys	Lead in Copper-base scrap	Total
Metal products	31,127	19,714	4,984	1,412	57,237
Pigments	8,056	8	...	...	8,064
Chemicals	14,072	3	...	...	14,075
Miscellaneous	593	288	...	...	881
Unclassified	899	54	22	...	975
Total	54,747	20,067	5,006	1,412	*81,232

* Excludes 2,744 tons of lead which went directly from scrap to fabricated products and 368 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	31,012	29,657	29,607
Feb.	30,125	29,219	...
Mar.	30,099	29,441	...
Apr.	28,186	27,246	...
May	29,752	31,574	...
June	31,501	28,607	...
July	26,963	27,604	...
Aug.	25,077	24,756	...
Sept.	30,274	29,519	...
Oct.	32,057	32,486	...
Nov.	32,036	31,060	...
Dec.	25,963	26,530	...
Total ...	353,045	347,699	...

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices

In bulk, f.o.b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	28.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
Feb.	28.50	33.00	33.00	30.818
Mar.	28.50	33.00	33.00	...
Apr.	28.50	33.00	33.00	...
May	28.50	33.00	33.00	...
June	28.50	33.00	33.00	...
July	28.50	33.00	33.00	...
Aug.	30.66	33.00	33.00	...
Sept.	33.00	33.00	33.00	...
Oct.	33.00	33.00	33.00	...
Nov.	33.00	33.00	33.00	...
Dec.	33.00	33.00	33.00	...
Aver.	30.18	33.00	33.00	...

Lead Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons
except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1957		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U. S.* (s.t.)	31,376	32,440	...
Denmark	1,913	2,985	2,810
France	5,921	3,551	6,816
Germany, W.† ..	3,984	4,197	...
Italy††	1,233	...	...
Netherlands ...	2,191	3,232	3,315
Norway	971	...	...
Sweden	1,525	615	...
Switzerland ...	1,799	1,118	1,450
U. K. (l.t.)	19,005	11,778	15,600
India‡ (l.t.)	1,056	1,505	...

EXPORTS

	1957	1958
U. S.* (s.t.)	57	292
Canada (s.t.) ...	7,761	6,175
Denmark	756	2,095
France	1,449	1,852
Germany, W.† ..	3,005	5,678
Netherlands	768	432
Sweden	1,444	1,837
Northern Rhodesia‡ (l.t.)	1,233	1,169
Australia‡ (l.t.)	16,193	...

* Refined.
† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes lead alloys.
‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Lead Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		1958—
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Ore (gross weight)	6,499	9,637	9,329
Algeria	827	...	900
Morocco	4,672	9,637	8,429
Fr. Equat. Africa	1,000	...	...
Pig lead	3,551	6,816	5,274
Belgium	651	211	...
Germany (W.) ..	275	64	550
Algeria	9	...	2
Morocco	1,213	3,066	3,425
Tunisia	1,401	3,475	1,297
Other countries	2	...	...
Antimonial lead..	108	...	...

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		1958
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(Gross Weight)			
Lead and lead alloys	11,778	15,600	15,858
Australia	5,807	11,310	10,974
Canada	4,775	1,950	3,975
Belgium	200	200	100
Yugoslavia ....	...	400	800
United States ..	125	2	...
Peru	400	249	...
Other countries	471	1,489	9

METALS, MARCH, 1958

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.

	Stock Beginning	Production	Domestic	Shipments			Total	Stock at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
				Export & Drawback	Gov't Acc't				
1950 Total	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256		995,691	8,884	2,494
1951 Total	8,884	981,833	836,890	42,007	39,949		924,974	21,901	2,553
1952 Total	21,901	961,430	803,343	56,202	36,826		896,171	87,160	2,627
1953 Total	87,160	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332		877,508	180,843	2,661
1954 Total	180,843	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957		924,808	124,277	2,379
1955 Total		86,616	91,585	280	1,561		93,426	38,058	2,921
1956 Total		82,578	87,010	684	1,963		89,657	40,979	2,986
1957 Total		1,031,018	1,007,619	19,497	87,200		1,114,316	40,979	2,825
1958 Total		86,918	88,968	1,625	7,267		92,860		
1959 Total		90,313	87,723	1,084	1,155		89,962	41,330	2,913
1960 Total		86,329	84,727	317	2,782		87,826	39,833	2,977
1961 Total		81,690	84,204	460	6,821		91,485	40,038	2,958
1962 Total		88,564	74,739	1,437	4,570		80,795	47,907	2,955
1963 Total		81,238	59,085	287	10,196		69,568	59,577	2,620
1964 Total		78,321	53,048	539	15,985		68,672	69,226	2,611
1965 Total		83,080	34,219	811	14,501		49,581	102,775	2,680
1966 Total		89,549	70,707	1,235	16,075		88,017	104,307	2,889
1967 Total		104,307	90,235	73,142	934		18,301	102,165	3,008
1968 Total		102,165	93,493	84,991	465		21,892	106,848	3,016
1969 Total		88,810	91,808	82,478	787		27,168	110,433	3,060
1970 Total		70,185	80,772	671	15,354		99,797	68,622	3,169
1971 Total		1,062,954	869,270	9,027	157,014		1,036,311	68,622	2,904
1972 Total		88,860	72,439	752	13,985		86,275		
1973 Total		93,452	67,273	450	15,377		83,100	78,974	3,014
1974 Total		88,078	67,731	1,527	10,905		80,163	86,889	3,146
1975 Total		86,889	67,441	1,558	25,608		94,607	89,357	3,127
1976 Total		96,506	55,000	1,411	23,921		80,332	105,531	3,217
1977 Total		96,555	60,729	2,106	26,858		89,693	112,693	3,124
1978 Total		90,719	54,275	1,358	14,324		69,957	133,455	3,024
1979 Total		85,779	57,862	4,497	11,186		73,055	146,179	2,787
1980 Total		84,166	70,318	860	9,871		81,049	149,296	2,715
1981 Total		77,455	62,111	530	10,344		72,985	153,766	2,582
1982 Total		66,225	53,722	372	12,736		79,333	155,925	2,629
1983 Total		73,437	58,148	581	9,148		83,166	152,531	2,668
1984 Total		62,730	51,210	210	9,188		72,128	166,655	2,783
1985 Total		765,132	15,460	179,466	815,567				
1986 Total		166,655	58,211	641	9,805		68,657	180,846	2,656
1987 Total		68,354	49,072	446	9,993		59,511	189,189	2,441

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines

By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952 Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953 Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954 Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130
1955 Total	38,116	38,616	13,455	3,952	3,636	98,275
1956 Total	37,249	36,982	15,003	3,900	3,621	96,755
1957 Total	439,694	404,790	144,816	50,363	39,302	1,081,468
1958 Total	38,148	36,554	13,097	4,442	3,665	95,906
1959 Total	37,702	31,274	12,678	3,883	3,325	88,862
1960 Total	38,662	31,332	12,889	4,433	3,566	90,882
1961 Total	37,092	29,226	12,635	4,010	3,359	86,322
1962 Total	38,064	26,003	12,218	3,431	1,260	80,976
1963 Total	37,005	21,790	8,351	3,454	1,315	71,915
1964 Total	12,960	21,425	5,193	3,187	2,883	45,648
1965 Total	33,840	26,814	8,420	4,222	2,959	76,255
1966 Total	37,313	26,998	8,370	3,397	3,280	79,358
1967 Total	40,875	34,985	10,164	4,158	3,695	93,877
1968 Total	36,767	32,812	9,581	3,625	3,539	87,224
1969 Total	32,790	33,238	8,799	3,140	3,405	82,272
1970 Total	421,218	352,451	122,395	45,382	36,251	988,097
1971 Total	34,337	37,517	10,800	3,502	3,434	90,490
1972 Total	31,686	32,530	9,156	3,284	3,206	80,752
1973 Total	30,747	30,946	8,860	3,553	3,378	78,384
1974 Total	30,631	29,166	9,491	4,001	3,300	77,489
1975 Total	30,537	28,423	9,563	3,389	3,097	75,909
1976 Total	29,907	27,688	8,710	3,613	2,646	73,464
1977 Total	26,067	26,116	6,361	2,698	2,981	65,123
1978 Total	27,885	29,237	9,755	3,686	3,099	74,562
1979 Total	28,651	31,051	9,588	2,911	1,590	75,976
1980 Total	32,940	36,480	10,952	3,385	1,783	87,898
1981 Total	28,025	32,189	10,024	2,843	1,255	76,595

METALS, MARCH, 1958

Prime Western Zinc Prices (East St. Louis, f.o.b.)

	(Cents per pound)			
	(In tons of 2,240 pounds)			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	11.50	13.46	13.50	10.00
Feb.	11.50	13.50	13.50	10.00
Mar.	11.50	13.50	13.50	
Apr.	11.93	13.50	13.50	
May	12.00	13.50	11.933	
June	12.25	13.50	10.84	
July	12.50	13.50	10.00	
Aug.	12.50	13.50	10.00	
Sept.	12.96	13.50	10.00	
Oct.	13.02	13.50	10.00	
Nov.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Dec.	13.00	13.50	10.00	
Aver.	12.305	13.497	11.40	

High Grade Zinc Prices

	(Delivered)			
	N. Y. Monthly Averages			
	(Cents per pound)			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	12.85	14.81	14.85	11.35
Feb.	12.85	14.85	14.85	11.35
Mar.	12.85	14.85	14.85	
Apr.	13.28	14.85	14.85	
May	13.35	14.85	13.283	
June	13.60	14.85	12.19	
July	13.85	14.85	11.35	
Aug.	13.85	14.85	11.35	
Sept.	14.31	14.85	11.35	
Oct.	14.37	14.85	11.35	
Nov.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Dec.	14.35	14.85	11.35	
Aver.	13.655	14.847	12.75	

U. K. Zinc Consumption

	British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics			
	(In Tons of 2,240 Pounds)			
	1956	1957	1958	
Jan.	29,779	28,485	27,473	
Feb.	29,568	26,276		
Mar.	28,650	27,049		
Apr.	25,348	24,247		
May	27,922	29,589		
June	26,650	25,202		
July	23,826	25,934		
Aug.	18,867	20,381		
Sept.	25,470	27,792		
Oct.	27,784	29,552		
Nov.	27,713	26,705		
Dec.	24,134	24,419		
Total	315,711	315,631		

Mine Production of Zinc in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
Total 1953	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
Total 1954	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
Total 1955	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
Total 1956	163,230	73,630	277,811	514,671
1956				
Aug.	14,559	5,425	25,453	45,437
Sept.	13,567	4,628	23,785	41,980
Oct.	17,439	4,815	26,607	48,861
Nov.	15,604	4,566	25,279	45,449
Dec.	15,513	4,160	24,411	44,084
Total 1957	175,310	61,080	301,253	537,643
1957				
Jan.	18,586	4,916	26,612	50,174
Feb.	15,989	4,658	25,434	46,080
Mar.	17,834	5,156	27,778	51,057
Apr.	18,245	4,912	28,557	51,714
May	17,066	1,744	28,314	47,123
June	16,981	2,855	25,664	45,940
July	15,391	2,679	24,602	42,672
Aug.	17,078	1,858	23,440	42,376
Sept.	14,111	187	20,481	34,779
Oct.	17,839	188	21,323	34,390
Nov.	14,874	180	19,213	34,967
Dec.	13,893	173	18,683	34,364
Total 1958	196,877	29,506	290,151	520,128

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)			
	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
Total 1953	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
Total 1954	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
Total 1955	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
Total 1956	771	13,628	13,403	27,802
Total 1957	10,379	145,640	177,409	333,409
1957				
Jan.	1,002	12,513	16,714	30,229
Feb.	942	11,730	16,464	29,136
Mar.	968	11,875	18,022	30,865
Apr.	1,053	12,695	17,167	30,915
May	988	11,107	17,760	29,855
June	648	10,569	15,500	26,717
July	532	11,430	15,032	26,994
Aug.	674	11,168	15,654	27,496
Sept.	744	9,935	14,087	24,766
Oct.	759	12,392	14,950	28,101
Nov.	619	10,170	12,519	23,308
Dec.	599	9,887	12,393	22,880
Total 1958	9,300	135,800	188,392	333,493
1958				
Jan.	675	12,513	12,680	25,868

Mine Production of Gold in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines) (In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1954				
Ttl. 1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741	
1955				
Ttl. 2,026	1,634,625	247,535	1,884,186	
1956				
Sept. 194	137,561	40,564	178,319	
Oct. 194	130,665	35,901	166,760	
Nov. 206	133,456	25,506	159,162	
Dec. 178	129,139	5,506	134,817	
Ttl. 1,998	1,607,930	204,300	1,814,228	
1957				
Jan. 183	131,954	1,134	133,271	
Feb. 153	124,555	1,495	126,203	
Mar. 182	137,404	1,076	138,662	
Apr. 168	130,116	97	130,381	
May 165	137,953	5,839	143,957	
June 204	129,196	11,457	140,857	
July 203	128,073	33,723	161,999	
Aug. 192	126,219	37,933	164,344	
Sept. 178	124,454	42,434	167,066	
Oct. 183	136,248	38,585	175,016	
Nov. 182	125,796	27,000	152,978	
Dec. 181	123,250	6,790	130,221	
Ttl. 2,174	1,556,450	210,000	1,768,624	

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

U. S. Silver Production* (A.B.M.S.)

	(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)		
	Dom.†	For.	Total
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953 Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954 Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955 Total	33,101	32,780	65,881
1956			
July	3,828	2,838	6,666
August	3,035	3,818	6,853
September	2,828	3,002	5,830
October	3,454	3,125	6,579
November	2,886	2,685	5,571
December	3,168	3,802	6,970
Total	38,157	40,160	78,317
1957			
January	2,997	2,877	5,874
February	2,925	2,876	5,801
March	3,360	3,166	6,526
April	3,735	2,807	6,542
May	2,486	1,388	3,874
June	3,386	2,880	6,266
July	2,859	3,452	6,311
Aug.	2,500	2,558	5,058
Sept.	2,937	3,263	6,200
Oct.	3,334	3,419	6,753
Nov.	2,731	3,374	6,105
Dec.	3,029	2,872	5,901
Total	36,279	34,932	71,211

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.

† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In Fine Ounces)			
	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Total
1954 Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	36,582,288
1955 Total	159,038	438,000	36,103,723	36,734,565
1956 Total	553,982	377,200	36,169,267	37,127,149
1957				
January	53,940	19,400	3,200,598	3,273,488
February	52,326	18,660	3,049,646	3,120,652
March	50,779	18,700	3,367,794	3,437,273
April	49,669	20,300	3,399,013	3,469,251
May	52,880	19,600	3,324,515	3,397,706
June	49,488	23,350	3,145,297	3,220,216
July	54,011	25,000	3,117,841	3,200,522
August	49,880	25,950	3,001,938	3,082,433
September	48,925	24,200	3,011,542	3,089,508
October	47,892	29,800	3,036,720	3,119,228
November	50,821	8,020	2,690,456	2,752,834
December	50,825	7,000	2,673,590	2,732,225
Total	610,386	240,000	37,018,950	37,895,336

* Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S. (U. S. Bureau of Mines)

	(In short tons)							
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247	128,203	140,394	147,029	139,909
Feb.	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483	116,236	132,763	119,059	121,602
Mar.	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339	130,272	145,895	135,706	.....
Apr.	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434	126,394	144,726	139,152	.....
May	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138	131,128	150,800	145,174	.....
June	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758	127,634	145,726	138,007	.....
July	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161	132,669	151,624	142,157	.....
Aug.	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296	133,551	152,406	143,449	.....
Sept.	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332	130,606	132,316	129,278	.....
Oct.	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089	134,655	149,125	133,759	.....
Nov.	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252	133,689	145,081	135,024	.....
Dec.	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,056	140,748	148,391	140,033	.....
Ttl.	836,881	937,330	1,252,013	1,460,565	1,565,721	1,679,427	1,647,710	.....

Average Silver Prices

	(Cents per fine ounce)		
	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	85.25	90.357	91.375
Feb.	85.25	90.90	91.375
Mar.	85.25	91.138	91.375
Apr.	87.08	90.875	91.375
May	88.928	90.75	91.307
June	89.71	90.46	90.456
July	90.49	90.14	90.31
Aug.	90.75	90.614	90.909
Sept.	90.795	90.75	90.602
Oct.	91.794	90.722	90.625
Nov.	91.46	91.375	90.382
Dec.	90.45	91.375	89.80
Aver.	89.116	90.79	90.824

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1943.

METALS, MARCH, 1958

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	Jan.-Dec. 1956	Jan.-Dec. 1957	Dec. 1957
Ore, matte and regulus (content) ..	122,174	124,776	9,689
Canada	24,730	29,533	2,520
Mexico	10,946	7,146	752
Cuba	15,394	16,849	1,164
Argentina	441	307	...
Bolivia	4,500	4,463	554
Chile	18,711	17,368	1,576
Peru	12,546	12,918	1,111
Cyprus	6,945	8,937	...
Philippines ..	10,911	13,065	1
U. of S. Africa	15,237	13,081	1,915
Australia	1,528	997	95
Other countries ...	285	112	1
Blister copper (cont.) ..	276,085	301,180	25,298
Canada	1,038	...	...
Mexico	37,411	37,574	3,143
Chile	175,889	208,461	17,283
Peru	14,294	14,486	1,268
Angola	1,085	...	...
Belg. Congo ..	4,345	...	...
Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	13,452	16,728	1,680
U. of S. Africa	6,054	5,742	556
Turkey	5,586	3,495	1,368
Australia	16,931	14,078	...
Other countries ...	...	616	...

Refined cathodes and shapes ..	191,745	161,907	11,206
Canada	93,525	87,080	5,152
Mexico	4,033	2,924	336
Chile	41,915	10,190	570
Peru	16,001	14,224	1,529
Belgium	769	448	...
Germany, W. ..	2,738	2,545	891
Norway	5,969	...	...
Sweden	224	2,688	...
U. Kingdom ..	3,348	2,413	218
Yugoslavia ..	138	...	...
Belg. Congo ..	8,419	10,221	350
Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	13,866	28,054	2,160
U. of S. Africa	...	1,120	...
Japan	800	...	...
Total Imports:			
Crude and refined ..	590,004	587,863	46,193
Old and scrap (content) ..	5,743	5,756	867
Composition metal (content) ..	92	164	7
Brass scrap & old (cu. cont.) ..	4,441	4,625	659

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	Jan.-Dec. 1956	Jan.-Dec. 1957	Dec. 1957
Zinc ore (content) ..	525,350	525,730	48,629
Canada	177,087	158,219	16,828
Mexico	193,007	192,520	16,256
Cuba	1,155	1,210	123
Guatemala ..	11,433	9,261	554
Honduras	2,288	2,590	91
Bolivia	7,294	7,633	1,604
Colombia	204	1	...
Chile	346	1,400	...
Peru	98,541	118,772	8,972
U. of S. Africa	13,400	21,048	747
Australia	17,764	8,756	1,723
Philippines ..	828	778	6
Other countries ...	2,003	3,542	1,725
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc. ...	244,978	268,276	22,069
Canada	116,875	103,965	8,281

METALS, MARCH, 1958

	Jan.-Dec. 1956	Jan.-Dec. 1957	Dec. 1957
Mexico	17,153	23,535	3,575
Peru	6,590	22,948	1,726
Austria	2,296	1,018	110
Belgium	32,353	33,438	1,805
Germany, W. ..	15,285	8,771	...
Italy	13,486	10,009	744
Netherlands ..	5,965	2,504	...
Trieste	110	...	...
U. Kingdom ..	611	1,790	...
Yugoslavia ..	500	10,907	601
Belg. Congo ..	17,782	33,007	5,227
Rhodesia & Nyasaland ..	560	2,184	...
Australia	7,281	9,522	...
Japan	4,883	2,887	...
Other countries ...	3,248	1,791	...
Total Imports:			
Zinc ore, blocks, pigs ..	770,328	794,006	70,698
Dross and skimmings ..	455	363	...
Old and worn out ...	153	227	21

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	1956 Dec. Jan.-	1957 Dec. Jan.-	1957 Dec.
Ore, conc., matte & other unref. (cont.) ..	13,717	15,656	1,229
Refined ingots, bars, etc.* ..	222,536	345,834	26,123
Canada	2,869	3,547	208
Argentina .....	...	9,859	947
Brazil	8,622	8,776	719
Uruguay	57	1,551	...
Austria	295	224	11
Belgium	55	1,128	...
Denmark	457	801	...
France	59,969	54,495	1,485
Germany, W. ..	32,900	50,771	7,630
Italy	26,159	33,534	2,243
Netherlands ..	8,367	7,846	616
Norway	2,472	3,213	112
Spain .....	...	2,192	...
Sweden	1,824	2,520	672
Switzerland ..	15,093	14,619	1,707
U. Kingdom ..	15,289	89,644	6,983
Yugoslavia ..	220	4,500	1,680
Formosa	969	128	...
India	15,835	7,617	205
Japan	29,431	46,850	846
U. of S. Africa	475	534	56
Australia	560	560	...
Other countries ...	618	925	3
Total Exports:			
Crude and refined	236,253	361,490	27,352

* Includes exports of refined copper resulting from scrap that was reprocessed on toll for account of the shipper.

Comparative Metal Prices

	Av. 1939	OPA 1946	1958 Mar. 20
Copper, Domestic Electro, Del. Valley	11.20	14.375	23.50-25.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	13.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f.o.b.)	5.05	5.05	10.00
New York, del.	...	...	10.50
Tin, Spot Straits, N. Y.	...	...	93.50
Aluminum Ingot 99 1/2% +20.00	...	...	15.00
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f.o.b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	29.00

* Nominal.

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	Jan.-Dec. 1956	Jan.-Dec. 1957	Dec. 1957
Ore, matte, etc. (content) ..	196,452	197,831	18,639
Canada	30,692	25,194	1,425
Mexico	3,866	3,834	420
Guatemala ..	6,904	8,622	768
Honduras	2,969	2,955	161
Argentina	6	974	...
Bolivia	17,177	18,319	1,853
Chile	118	34	...
Colombia	1,440	1	...
Peru	55,174	55,449	3,188
U. of S. Africa	44,208	43,916	6,066
Australia	31,044	36,994	4,711
Philippines ..	2,222	782	23
Korea	422	246	...
Other countries ...	210	511	24
Base bullion (content) ..	31	84	...
Canada	31	...	...
Peru .....	...	84	...
Pigs and bars ..	262,654	324,275	39,061
Canada	16,220	28,607	792
Mexico	77,541	102,505	14,252
Peru	33,540	34,998	6,712
Belgium	1,206	1,851	771
Denmark	1,389	1,916	245
France	661	556	281
Germany	168	1,550	...
Spain	6,700	3,118	...
U. Kingdom ..	115	2,665	222
Yugoslavia ..	38,901	40,261	3,750
Morocco	5,428	9,018	...
Australia	80,673	95,515	11,423
Other countries ...	112	1,715	613
Total Imports:			
Ore, base bullion, refined ..	459,137	522,190	57,700
Lead scrap, dross, etc. (cont.) ..	20,738	9,267	762
Antimonial lead & typemetal ..	9,531	5,274	526
Lead content thereof ..	8,512	4,859	493

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
	Jan.-Dec. 1956	Jan.-Dec. 1957	Dec. 1957
Ore, conc. (cont.) ..	855	7	...
Slabs, blocks, etc. ..	8,813	10,784	222
Canada	3	...	...
Mexico	836	513	94
Cuba	87	3	...
Argentina .....	...	6	...
Brazil	48	17	...
Chile	96	37	...
Belgium	1,988	1,064	...
Germany (W.) ..	167	140	...
Netherlands ..	44	476	...
U. Kingdom ..	5,040	6,700	...
Korea	433	912	128
India	2	672	...
Other countries ...	69	244	...
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slabs, blocks ..	9,668	10,791	222
Scrap, ashes, dross and skim ..	14,921	5,469	222
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips† ..	3,043	2,676	177
Alloys ex brass and bronze ...	193	184	28
Die castings ...	1,208	1,194	73
Battery shells and parts, unassem. ..	554	122	...
Chromite zinc sheets, mold, castings, pattern plates, forms n.e.s. ...	582	486	93

† Includes photoengraving sheets and plates.

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

	(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)														
	United States	Canada	Mexico (crude)	Chile	Peru	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Norway	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	India	Japan	Turkey	Australia	Northern Rhodesia	Union of South Africa
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g-h)	(i)	(j-k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
1952	957,318	258,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	100,351	25,641	37,080	382,854	38,341
1953	863,721	305,954	59,030	372,814	29,233	258,259	14,205	152,568	33,394	8,274	117,371	27,727	42,241	386,577	43,153
1954	1,036,702	326,599	61,583	447,288	35,478	286,805	14,876	138,271	31,151	8,432	124,908	26,313	41,935	350,302	47,176
1955	90,573	29,537	5,871	46,407	...	22,156	1,344	11,426	2,733	702	10,648	2,717	5,252	38,800	4,170
1956	92,231	30,423	5,521	44,911	838	21,989	1,293	9,174	2,687	786	11,993	2,064	4,707	38,892	4,299
1957	94,873	26,053	5,592	44,697	2,276	21,990	1,399	11,528	2,697	440	12,493	1,565	4,047	36,360	3,744
1958	92,508	29,033	4,630	41,890	3,131	20,736	956	11,178	2,586	768	12,599	1,455	4,088	35,251	3,392
1959	96,363	30,521	5,688	42,596	3,255	24,554	931	11,651	3,123	850	12,116	3,011	4,688	43,471	3,671
1960	98,910	27,917	5,139	31,761	2,559	23,515	1,635	7,853	3,049	810	8,860	3,057	5,029	37,605	4,151
1961	96,334	26,640	5,421	38,769	4,122	23,795	1,608	12,998	3,194	810	13,479	2,995	5,036	44,471	3,839
1962	95,893	26,841	5,107	40,262	4,987	21,816	1,455	7,991	3,272	787	13,930	2,917	3,021	37,874	3,505
1963	86,141	26,349	5,961	40,351	5,839	24,170	1,418	11,492	3,096	774	14,583	961	5,450	31,450	4,356
1964	89,680	30,025	5,144	36,744	4,005	24,709	1,649	5,926	3,461	718	14,667	1,757	5,639	29,212	3,864
1965	87,270	30,220	4,960	32,822	4,270	24,654	1,725	5,237	3,906	757	14,449	3,398	5,072	42,871	4,123
1966	93,078	31,125	6,140	43,096	3,000	23,965	1,581	10,368	3,025	999	13,311	1,880	4,778	43,123	4,013
1967	90,045	26,155	5,778	42,995	3,227	23,127	1,464	9,606	...	775	13,166	1,880	4,527	44,013	4,259
1968	95,285	...	5,446	...	4,786	21,786	...	9,607	...	810	13,038	...	...	42,459	...
1969	1,115,483	...	42,905	...	46,141	255,710	...	121,799	...	9,298	143,658	...	...	499,418	...
1970	94,686	...	5,272	...	3,990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,996	...

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake." Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, etc., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home: e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. * Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

	(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)																
	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo- slavia	Japan	Aus- tralia (a)	French Morocco	Tunisia	Rho- desia	Total	
1952	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,053	20,882	217,298	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,788,648	
1953	538,883	160,856	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	52,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,897	12,891	1,813,778	
1954	551,618	166,379	231,595	63,735	79,260	71,033	162,773	41,150	62,475	78,555	37,612	260,424	29,417	30,615	16,800	1,877,841	
1955	547,153	148,811	221,138	67,303	91,241	73,251	162,508	46,806	67,509	83,347	40,912	254,558	28,870	28,620	17,976	1,893,125	
Total 1956	50,744	12,914	17,934	.....	9,312	7,883	17,679	3,319	5,343	7,632	4,494	23,220	.....	2,180	1,232	165,282
Nov. 1957	54,062	12,531	17,088	5,787	9,540	1,797	17,094	3,667	5,113	7,747	4,885	22,263	1,948	2,724	1,344	169,392	
1958	50,854	10,117	19,212	5,676	9,971	8,084	16,540	3,196	5,389	6,195	4,928	21,498	4,052	1,261	1,344	169,640	
Jan. 1959	48,012	11,197	18,574	5,736	9,969	7,970	14,516	3,519	3,980	6,213	4,863	17,060	3,759	2,544	1,323	159,984	
Mar. 1960	52,357	12,727	17,873	6,431	9,906	8,103	16,420	3,574	6,031	8,643	4,464	18,515	2,215	2,817	1,120	172,730	
Apr. 1961	56,170	12,436	20,235	5,915	9,359	7,624	17,558	3,408	6,235	7,515	3,416	18,127	2,047	1,733	1,400	174,593	
May 1962	51,718	13,172	13,942	5,355	9,766	8,890	17,424	3,275	.....	6,610	5,477	25,268	2,211	2,490	1,400	173,276
June 1963	48,203	12,406	8,524	6,083	9,722	7,809	13,802	3,537	4,932	6,775	4,829	21,847	2,392	1,997	1,456	156,657	
July 1964	47,100	12,098	15,831	6,768	8,083	7,396	16,315	4,000	5,893	6,687	4,786	22,242	3,113	2,270	1,456	164,802	
Aug. 1965	48,190	12,568	26,341	7,258	7,961	7,443	15,403	2,869	6,124	7,691	4,786	23,548	2,477	1,903	1,456	177,247	
Sept. 1966	50,436	11,288	20,151	6,553	8,053	7,768	15,938	4,173	5,866	6,356	5,366	20,209	2,463	1,821	1,456	174,013	
Oct. 1967	52,041	10,302	18,627	6,323	9,615	7,874	17,643	3,491	6,582	7,409	5,297	19,639	2,733	2,512	1,456	171,334	
Nov. 1968	48,771	.....	19,491	6,374	9,257	8,396	16,703	4,063	4,840	.....	5,678	24,987	2,806	2,598	1,458	.....
Dec. 1969	50,500	.....	19,465	6,951	.....	7,512	16,872	4,231	5,460	.....	5,785	.....	4,173	3,123	1,568	.....
Total 1958	604,533	.....	218,266	55,971	.....	94,509	195,136	42,336	61,332	.....	59,670	.....	34,441	27,069	12,364	.....
Jan. 1969	47,665	.....	20,144	6,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

	(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)																
	United States	Can.	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Yugoslavia	Japan	Australia (a)	Rhodesia (b)	Total
	(a)	(b)		(b-c)							(b)				(a)	(b)	(d)
1951																	
Total 1951	931,888	218,548	57,990	1,008	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,801	2,065,216
Total 1952	961,430	228,140	61,486	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,929	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,687	2,141,089
Total 1953	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,780	27,721	42,666	24,162	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,379	2,228,911
Total 1954	988,242	218,310	60,477	16,982	234,896	122,248	184,306	90,987	74,356	28,686	48,768	25,109	15,640	112,292	117,066	29,736	2,248,601
Total 1955	1,031,018	257,008	61,879	18,943	233,623	123,623	197,024	90,917	77,761	31,203	49,724	26,244	15,175	122,965	113,221	31,248	2,534,457
Total 1956	93,493	21,412	5,257	....	21,153	8,871	17,428	6,773	7,334	2,718	4,743	2,110	1,244	13,497	10,171	2,800	224,159
Oct. 1956	91,808	20,470	5,060	....	21,044	9,257	16,851	6,443	7,037	2,727	4,538	2,087	1,414	12,717	9,810	2,716	219,916
Nov. 1956	92,234	22,012	5,291	880	21,816	10,088	17,835	8,135	7,249	2,745	4,654	2,151	1,425	11,819	10,257	2,856	233,020
1957																	
Jan. 1957	93,452	20,340	5,357	1,560	22,466	11,464	17,700	6,360	6,944	2,922	4,424	1,896	2,734	11,361	10,166	2,856	278,017
Feb. 1957	88,078	19,808	4,788	2,346	22,354	10,571	15,903	6,186	6,186	2,552	3,851	1,694	2,447	10,632	9,130	2,520	213,521
Mar. 1957	96,924	21,942	5,334	2,352	22,486	12,249	17,627	8,537	6,719	2,820	4,478	2,124	2,526	9,754	10,114	2,352	234,556
Apr. 1957	96,506	20,504	5,129	2,380	22,263	12,112	16,903	8,802	7,174	2,647	4,252	2,009	2,561	9,546	10,037	2,744	...
May 1957	96,855	20,565	5,219	2,650	23,119	17,700	17,108	7,345	7,089	2,881	4,468	1,836	2,748	14,213	10,336	2,800	238,011
June 1957	90,719	19,929	5,011	2,701	21,695	12,498	16,521	8,629	7,110	2,646	4,473	1,753	2,639	13,875	8,355	2,800	225,611
July 1957	85,779	20,062	5,263	3,078	20,176	12,511	16,615	7,236	7,173	2,629	4,690	2,049	2,752	14,245	12,299	2,856	225,017
Aug. 1957	84,166	20,305	5,144	3,233	19,391	12,387	16,617	7,272	7,029	2,641	4,378	2,143	2,740	14,008	10,675	2,856	220,388
Sept. 1957	77,455	20,247	5,090	3,000	20,129	10,631	16,389	7,100	6,954	2,698	4,476	1,911	2,745	13,753	10,300	2,800	211,477
Oct. 1957	81,490	20,890	5,351	2,892	21,688	12,305	16,800	7,592	6,133	....	4,419	2,011	2,778	14,215	10,829	2,856	...
Nov. 1957	79,754	20,933	5,227	3,014	21,660	11,884	16,580	7,036	5,712	....	4,399	2,164	....	12,905	10,521	2,772	...
Dec. 1957	86,270	21,829	5,441	3,333	....	12,413	17,684	7,483	6,596	....	4,483	2,789	....	13,638	....	2,828	...
Total 1958	1,574,500	247,356	62,354	35,772	....	148,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
1958																	
Jan. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Feb. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Mar. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Apr. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
May 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
June 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
July 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Aug. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Sept. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Oct. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Nov. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Dec. 1958	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Total 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
1959																	
Jan. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Feb. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Mar. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Apr. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
May 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
June 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
July 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Aug. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Sept. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Oct. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Nov. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Dec. 1959	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Total 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
1960																	
Jan. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Feb. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Mar. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Apr. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
May 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
June 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
July 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Aug. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Sept. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Oct. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Nov. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Dec. 1960	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Total 1961	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
1961																	
Jan. 1961	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Feb. 1961	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Mar. 1961	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	33,040	...
Apr. 1961	82,343	21,801	5,581	3,772	....	14,455	202,627	85,348	81,179	....	52,787	24,279	....	152,145	....	

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

(In long tons)

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	76,197	59,614	91,477
Feb.	79,377	59,203	...
Mar.	71,634	62,120	...
Apr.	73,776	61,779	...
May	76,481	71,101	...
June	71,713	61,991	...
July	76,188	64,121	...
Aug.	68,197	81,146	...
Sept.	72,069	98,595	...
Oct.	62,327	100,815	...
Nov.	58,893	90,877	...
Dec.	55,838	81,657	...

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In long tons)

At start of:	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	40,987	39,420	51,295
Feb.	34,326	41,433	...
Mar.	29,693	36,900	...
Apr.	33,974	34,877	...
May	29,479	44,933	...
June	30,537	40,804	...
July	37,088	42,148	...
Aug.	35,432	48,275	...
Sept.	35,793	51,435	...
Oct.	39,391	45,301	...
Nov.	32,662	50,371	...
Dec.	32,025	48,065	...

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

Virgin Zinc Zinc Conc.

At start of:	1957	1958	1957	1958
Jan.	44,816	44,926	53,274	79,349
Feb.	40,501	...	63,366	...
Mar.	38,927	...	59,957	...
Apr.	41,260	...	55,698	...
May	37,540	...	52,871	...
June	36,000	...	49,646	...
July	37,384	...	55,900	...
Aug.	35,561	...	52,588	...
Sept.	44,207	...	59,028	...
Oct.	41,255	...	65,347	...
Nov.	42,095	...	67,828	...
Dec.	41,895	...	73,331	...

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		1958
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper			
unwrought —			
ingots, blocks,			
slabs, bars, etc.	4,181	2,662	3,124
Plates, sheets,			
rods, etc.	3,832	1,717	2,440
Wire (including			
uninsulated			
electric wire) ..	5,224	2,559	6,432
Tubes ..	1,545	1,347	993
Other copper,			
worked (incl.			
pipe fittings) ..	89	109	180
Total	14,871	8,394	13,169

METALS, MARCH, 1958

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Alloyed*	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1955 Total	377,576	281,953	659,529	496,467	163,062
1956					
September	35,203	19,584	54,787	45,807	8,980
October	36,824	21,275	58,099	47,814	10,285
November	38,244	21,142	59,386	47,144	12,242
December	29,927	17,437	47,364	38,505	8,859
Total	386,167	251,312	639,479	500,794	138,685
1957					
January	40,014	21,574	61,588	51,118	10,470
February	36,191	19,849	56,040	43,326	12,714
March	33,537	19,895	53,432	42,787	10,645
April	33,744	18,124	51,868	40,940	10,928
May	36,721	21,395	58,116	44,740	13,376
June	32,922	18,332	51,254	39,756	11,498
July	32,049	19,388	51,437	38,441	12,996
August	24,606	14,834	39,440	30,583	8,857
September	35,404	19,666	55,070	43,883	11,187
October	38,044	22,004	60,048	49,638	10,410
November	35,102	20,506	55,608	44,144	11,464
December	30,043	18,591	48,634	38,104	10,530
Total	407,326	234,158	641,484	507,493	133,991
1958					
January	35,799	20,816	56,615	46,437	10,178

*Includes copper sulphate effective October, 1954.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		1958
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(Gross Weight)			
Zinc ore			
and conc.	23,161	28,866	26,743
Zinc conc.†	12,255	15,662	...
Australia	11,455	7,798	...
Canada .....	...	5,016	...
Burma .....	...	909	...
Rhodesia-			
Nyasaland ..	800	...	...
Other countries	...	177	...
Chile .....	...	1,762	...
Zinc and			
zinc alloys	10,596	11,983	10,137
Rhodesia-			
Nyasaland ...	200	250	50
Canada	5,661	6,051	4,301
Belgium	1,046	1,077	1,075
Germany (W.)	4	...	5
Netherlands ...	...	55	22
United States ..	300	311	9
Other countries	3,385	4,239	4,675

† British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. The estimated zinc content is not the content of the gross weight as officially reported for any comparable period.

Zinc Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

except where otherwise noted.			
IMPORTS			
	1957		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U. S. (s.t.)	21,776	16,081	...
Denmark	446	498	683
France	461	343	1,653
Germany, W.*	6,683	8,270	...
Italy	967	...	...
Netherlands	757	900	1,099
Sweden	2,433	2,151	...
Switzerland*	1,684	1,944	1,601
U. K. (l.t.)	13,752	10,596	11,983
India† (l.t.)	5,059	6,060	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	518	156	222
Canada (s.t.)	16,735	17,225	16,130
Denmark	140	17	...
France	58	...	50
Germany, W.*	1,599	1,225	...
Italy	893	...	...
Netherlands	1,128	619	499
Norway	4,134	...	...
Switzerland*	529	390	445
U. K.† (l.t.)	359	276	746
Northern			
Rhodesia† (l.t.)	2,316	2,843	2,528
Australia† (l.t.)	2,735	...	...

* Includes scrap.

† Includes manufactures.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

Tin Content of Tin in Ore

	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1956								
October	3,396	101	2,561	75	2,272	2,223	953	2,737
November	2,034	88	2,308	445	2,293	1,997	511	3,436
December	2,305	91	2,393	131	2,118	1,549	686	3,175
1956 Total	26,571	1,044	2,393	2,226	26,434	22,232	8,371	3,175
1957								
January	3,584	105	3,359	25	2,519	2,134	863	2,878
February	2,468	80	2,812	25	2,688	1,936	800	3,169
March	4,342	85	4,689	66	2,835	1,878	863	3,450
April	2,192	87	3,952	379	2,074	1,752	576	3,281
May	3,019	89	3,637	111	3,564	2,240	896	4,421
June	2,689	90	3,223	158	2,735	1,799	693	4,692
July	2,743	116	3,200	69	2,576	1,362	560	5,339
August	2,305	47	2,665	483	2,740	1,368	671	6,320
September	4,291	70	4,070	527	2,260	1,836	431	6,308
October	2,177	98	3,303	784	2,899	1,947	528	6,045
November	5,275	78	3,872	4,082	3,881	1,615	481	10,591
December	4,187	...	...	3,125	3,403	1,420	236	15,815
Total	39,272	...	...	9,834	34,175	20,365	7,362	71,931

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 15,001	22,600	26,653	25,469	
Feb. . . 13,954	21,455	26,229	21,861	
Mar. . . 21,075	25,083	26,750	27,663	
Apr. . . 20,412	24,077	26,617	27,398	
May . . 23,012	23,840	27,626	29,086	
June . . 23,344	21,890	27,122	24,093	
July . . 21,582	21,185	27,250	27,195	
Aug. . . 22,000	26,184	29,219	26,943	
Sept. . . 22,684	24,752	27,950	24,633	
Oct. . . 21,661	25,546	29,696	30,312	
Nov. . . 22,981	25,213	27,346	27,331	
Dec. . . 24,935	27,172	28,716	31,604	
Year	252,643	288,987	331,174	323,588

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 6,170	5,500	4,888	8,946	
Feb. . . 7,560	11,882	3,856	6,633	
Mar. . . 11,092	10,318	4,007	7,044	
Apr. . . 9,606	11,967	7,636	7,314	
May . . 11,483	6,416	7,214	9,676	
June . . 12,018	9,897	6,632	7,210	
July . . 13,152	8,341	9,696	4,682	
Aug. . . 8,646	4,884	4,713	6,416	
Sept. . . 10,045	5,538	9,908	8,467	
Oct. . . 8,005	8,053	9,072	7,761	
Nov. . . 10,817	4,622	9,227	6,175	
Dec. . . 7,815	5,286	2,734	4,217	
Year	116,406	92,407	79,633	84,541

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)			
(Fine Ounces)			
1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 429,704	435,047	253,940	
Feb. . . 457,261	196,803	380,463	
Mar. . . 411,597	328,857	521,849	
Apr. . . 493,578	348,838	431,646	
May . . 445,054	447,710	523,228	
June . . 592,238	495,742	468,559	
July . . 285,350	686,209	844,545	
Aug. . . 644,932	1,080,301	811,530	
Sept. . . 636,992	481,042	861,857	
Oct. . . 684,301	731,099	432,000	
Nov. . . 387,147	669,285	263,273	
Dec. . . 405,719	1,023,481	186,569	
Year	5,873,873	6,924,414	5,979,459

Canada's Copper Exports

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)

(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 9,081	11,078	15,981	20,582	
Feb. . . 8,385	12,897	11,041	16,272	
Mar. . . 11,671	12,423	12,276	14,720	
Apr. . . 11,218	10,321	14,476	16,417	
May . . 18,407	10,911	12,851	19,048	
June . . 14,877	13,387	10,985	10,826	
July . . 15,467	12,674	13,599	18,621	
Aug. . . 14,158	13,219	14,710	21,980	
Sept. . . 14,069	13,479	17,268	14,314	
Oct. . . 11,528	14,208	13,896	13,110	
Nov. . . 13,372	14,545	19,130	16,622	
Dec. . . 13,897	14,057	18,630	16,282	
Year	156,130	153,199	174,843	198,794

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 17,155	22,028	21,696	20,340	
Feb. . . 15,199	19,865	20,356	19,808	
Mar. . . 16,550	22,215	22,010	21,941	
Apr. . . 16,249	21,301	21,339	20,504	
May . . 16,530	21,599	21,790	20,564	
June . . 17,017	20,565	20,780	19,928	
July . . 17,917	21,769	21,691	20,061	
Aug. . . 18,755	22,029	21,354	20,305	
Sept. . . 18,023	20,898	20,691	20,247	
Oct. . . 18,871	22,206	21,412	20,892	
Nov. . . 19,662	21,398	20,470	20,933	
Dec. . . 21,922	21,135	22,012	21,828	
Year	213,810	257,008	255,601	247,351

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)			
1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 2,182,386	2,280,575	2,158,631	
Feb. . . 1,960,506	2,094,467	2,051,679	
Mar. . . 2,413,591	2,296,648	2,346,316	
Apr. . . 2,304,287	1,759,384	2,225,638	
May . . 2,235,620	2,463,374	2,111,185	
June . . 2,461,675	2,494,748	2,208,584	
July . . 2,385,654	2,267,271	2,383,390	
Aug. . . 2,480,607	2,315,312	2,592,468	
Sept. . . 2,386,385	2,517,451	2,382,121	
Oct. . . 2,371,890	2,379,162	2,817,358	
Nov. . . 2,088,991	2,492,547	2,566,519	
Dec. . . 2,388,627	2,357,202	2,537,984	
Year	27,696,319	27,655,141	28,361,873

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead) *				
(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 17,716	18,959	16,002	14,032	
Feb. . . 16,863	15,018	14,344	15,170	
Mar. . . 17,104	19,113	16,857	16,940	
Apr. . . 19,452	17,889	11,573	14,275	
May . . 19,953	16,808	15,446	14,591	
June . . 18,988	17,800	18,145	16,431	
July . . 19,164	16,650	15,841	14,377	
Aug. . . 18,237	16,676	16,104	14,679	
Sept. . . 17,066	15,972	15,760	15,869	
Oct. . . 16,569	13,658	16,725	14,151	
Nov. . . 18,365	15,182	14,865	15,879	
Dec. . . 19,093	17,857	16,056	15,296	
Year	219,280	201,583	188,971	181,690

* New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 16,625	22,181	15,550	19,304	
Feb. . . 11,328	25,556	11,757	16,618	
Mar. . . 18,199	20,178	8,822	14,923	
Apr. . . 17,926	21,018	14,317	17,131	
May . . 13,926	14,820	11,357	16,680	
June . . 15,654	19,581	15,296	16,157	
July . . 27,582	13,522	15,499	12,912	
Aug. . . 14,934	16,581	13,070	20,520	
Sept. . . 17,298	11,793	19,732	17,671	
Oct. . . 13,064	19,836	20,792	16,735	
Nov. . . 16,224	14,164	21,411	17,225	
Dec. . . 23,277	14,607	16,125	16,131	
Year	206,037	213,837	183,728	202,007

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)				
1954	1955	1956	1957	
Jan. . . 12,765	14,387	14,985	16,609	
Feb. . . 11,874	13,375	14,997	15,027	
Mar. . . 13,619	15,544	15,504	16,733	
Apr. . . 13,015	15,011	14,431	15,347	
May . . 13,458	15,352	15,203	16,225	
June . . 13,269	14,835	14,492	15,477	
July . . 12,901	14,530	15,125	15,878	
Aug. . . 13,428	14,825	14,852	16,756	
Sept. . . 13,521	13,734	14,530	15,604	
Oct. . . 14,323	14,411	15,762	15,628	
Nov. . . 14,159	14,290	15,062	14,587	
Dec. . . 14,947	14,881	14,824	15,096	
Year	161,279	175,173	178,767	188,962

METALS, MARCH, 1958

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	3,218	3,998	3,992
United States	2,375	1,966	2,231
Mexico	286	...	...
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	3
Norway	451	1,917	1,635
U. Kingdom	106	115	123
Ingots, bars, billets, anodes	13,110	16,622	16,281
United States	6,424	6,810	5,112
Brazil . . . . .	...	...	134
France	1,215	428	1,456
Germany (W.) . . . . .	...	504	475
Italy	84	224	...
Netherlands . . . . .	...	114	224
Norway	280	224	224
Portugal	56	...	...
Sweden	673	2	5
Switzerland . . . . .	...	301	168
U. Kingdom	4,375	7,418	8,474
Australia . . . . .	...	448	...
India . . . . .	...	112	...
Other countries	3	37	9
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	16,328	20,620	20,273
Old and scrap	1,213	942	1,055
Rods, strips, sheet & tubing	947	574	2,231

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ore (zinc content)	13,233	28,287	14,610
United States	12,005	16,815	14,610
Mexico	1,228	...	...
Belgium . . . . .	...	3,844	...
France . . . . .	...	1,951	...
U. Kingdom . . . . .	...	5,677	...
Slab zinc	16,735	17,225	16,130
United States	8,497	10,218	8,085
Italy	224	...	336
Netherlands	112	112	112
U. Kingdom	7,674	5,483	6,889
Korea	110	852	276
Hong Kong	56	...	28
Philippines . . . . .	...	560	404
Taiwan	62	...	...
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	29,968	45,512	30,740
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	106	230	536
United States	25	30	13
Belgium . . . . .	...	...	10
Germany (W.) . . . . .	...	...	228
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	115
U. Kingdom . . . . .	...	...	35
Japan	81	200	135

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1957		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ore (lead content)	3,017	1,489	2,445
United States	1,767	1,489	2,440
Mexico	1,250	...	...
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	5
Refined lead	7,761	6,175	4,216
United States	1,690	3,568	742
Cuba	1	1	...
Venezuela	6	...	...
Belgium . . . . .	...	56	...
U. Kingdom	6,007	2,408	3,472
Japan	55	81	...
Other countries	2	61	2
Total Exports:			
Ore and refined	10,778	7,664	6,661
Pipe and tubing	2	3	...
Lead scrap	5	75	82

METALS, MARCH, 1958

Copper Imports and Exports By Principal Countries

(A. B. M. S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1957		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	27,895	20,857	...
(ore, etc., s.t.)	13,055	6,305	...
(ref., s.t.)	12,431	18,427	...
Denmark	298	135	228
France (crude)	813	813	...
(refined)	13,472	13,183	12,946
Italy	8,554	...	...
Germany, W.	19,703	20,215	...
Netherlands	1,633	2,088	1,300
Norway	132	...	...
Sweden	5,289	4,004	...
Switzerland	2,660	2,233	3,162
U. K. (l.t.)	35,151	31,977	44,617
India (blister-ref.)† (l.t.)	3,729	2,133	...
Australia (blister-ref.)† (l.t.)	350	...	...
EXPORTS			
U. S. (ore and unref., s.t.)	451	1,503	1,229
(ref., s.t.)	20,076	30,897	26,123
Canada (ref., s.t.)	13,110	16,622	16,281
Finland†	491	25	...
Germany, W.	4,898	6,466	...
Norway	954	...	...
Sweden	4,396	2,589	...
U. K. (l.t.)	1,213	4,181	2,662
No. Rhodesia (ref. & blist., l.t.)‡	36,356	37,963	31,369

† Includes old.

‡ British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1957		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper and copper alloys	31,977	44,617	32,877
U. of S. Africa	50	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	12,082	24,047	11,122
Canada	5,880	8,858	6,498
Belgium . . . . .	...	...	200
Germany (W.)	28	11	14
Norway	152	50	100
Sweden . . . . .	...	10	...
United States	7,607	7,151	4,220
Chile	5,540	4,075	10,005
Peru	360	110	450
Belgian Congo	250	250	250
Other countries	78	5	18
Of which:			
Electrolytic	21,762	28,646	20,426
Other refined	4,792	1,600	4,405
Blister or rough	5,262	12,934	7,992
Wrought			
and alloys	161	1,437	54
Total	31,977	44,617	32,877

Canada's Nickel Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined, in oxides, matte, etc.)

	1957		
	1955	1956	1957
January	14,421	15,121	14,260
February	13,915	13,940	9,974
March	13,564	16,219	14,958
April	16,083	14,448	18,671
May	14,761	14,729	18,351
June	16,296	16,403	14,539
July	13,929	11,079	14,181
August	14,861	18,470	14,966
September	14,638	13,849	14,160
October	13,589	12,800	13,370
November	13,073	14,064	...
December	14,749	15,694	...
Year	173,879	176,837	...

French Copper Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	813	...	...
Belg. Congo	813	...	...
Refined	13,183	12,946	15,485
United States	4,170	2,585	3,141
Canada	1,082	686	836
Chile	7	5	...
Belgium	3,232	4,571	5,923
Germany (W.)	436	99	431
Norway	203	203	457
Sweden	157	126	101
U. Kingdom	97	101	127
Belg. Congo	2,618	3,042	3,457
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	1,181	1,516	715
Other countries . . . . .	...	12	297

French Zinc Imports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Ore (gross weight)	26,950	24,215	27,181
Canada	3,250	...	5,760
Peru	1,967	2,927	...
Finland	4,925	...	...
Greece . . . . .	...	236	295
Italy	740	520	6,175
Norway . . . . .	...	528	...
Spain	817	1,590	2,864
Yugoslavia . . . . .	...	2,050	...
Algeria	4,890	3,601	5,059
Morocco	9,411	9,293	4,509
Belg. Congo . . . . .	...	3,470	1,511
Australia	950	...	1,008
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	343	1,653	944
Belgium	176	1,200	906
Germany (W.) . . . . .	...	100	...
Italy	15	137	...
Norway	150	200	20
U. Kingdom . . . . .	...	...	3
Algeria	2	16	15

French Metal Exports

(A. B. M. S.)

(In metric tons)

	1957		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
LEAD			
Ore (gross weight)	314	330	15
Pig lead	1,852	1,296	506
United States	175	280	...
Denmark	914	508	...
Germany (W.)	500	250	...
Switzerland	235	250	500
Other countries	28	8	6
Antimonial lead	37	57	16

ZINC

Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	50	51
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IT PAYS
to
ADVERTISE
in the
DAILY METAL REPORTER

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL (Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Alu- minum	Copper	Mag- nesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1952 Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953 Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954 Total	607,764	834,557	25,572	474,741	18,396
1955 Total	833,058	1,011,748	27,892	781,254	21,045
1956					
July	52,955	60,926	2,810	42,227	1,551
August	61,507	77,619	3,059	52,321	2,112
September	62,503	72,109	3,079	46,340	1,004
October	74,209	81,049	3,442	65,450	2,206
November	69,741	72,866	2,892	64,972	1,788
December	67,333	65,198	2,794	58,111	1,483
Total	801,136	966,473	36,168	88,069	20,734
1957					
January	72,999	82,025	3,207	67,964	1,883
February	69,651	72,084	2,661	59,793	1,435
March	74,527	77,418	2,970	61,378	1,865
April	68,284	77,167	2,896	54,982	2,070
May	65,108	75,347	2,832	53,565	2,373
June	58,547	70,959	2,973	49,356	2,336
July	52,173	60,621	2,544	48,379	2,079
Aug.	55,735	71,233	2,315	49,829	2,165
Sept.	58,692	70,804	2,279	47,736	2,115
Oct.	64,140	81,836	2,192	62,332	2,481
Nov.	58,898	70,187	1,920	58,689	1,590
Dec.	53,102	65,708	1,533	49,597	1,399
Total	751,856	875,389	30,322	663,330	23,791

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING (Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent	Die	All Other
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953 Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954 Total	834,557	751,804	48,849	6,480	27,394
1955 Total	1,011,748	907,852	63,041	8,541	31,408
1956					
June	78,921	70,260	5,052	755	2,854
July	60,926	55,027	3,193	506	2,240
August	77,619	70,479	3,805	904	2,431
September	72,109	64,887	3,930	929	2,363
October	81,049	73,058	4,104	1,120	2,767
November	72,866	65,022	4,114	1,057	2,673
December	65,198	57,929	3,769	971	2,529
Total	966,113	866,404	57,522	10,023	32,134
1957					
January	82,025	73,702	4,510	1,008	2,805
February	72,084	64,346	4,188	874	2,676
March	77,418	69,258	4,445	878	2,837
April	77,167	69,141	4,316	894	2,816
May	75,347	67,251	4,421	953	2,722
June	70,959	63,910	3,590	868	2,591
July	60,621	54,847	3,010	825	1,939
Aug.	71,233	64,953	3,278	799	2,203
Sept.	70,804	64,470	3,243	870	2,221
Oct.	81,836	74,391	3,693	1,057	2,695
Nov.	70,187	63,944	3,006	862	2,375
Dec.	65,708	59,606	3,046	888	2,168
Total	875,389	789,819	44,746	10,776	30,048

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%,
f.o.b. refinery, duty included
(Cents per pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Feb.	64.50	64.50	74.00	74.00
Mar.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Apr.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
May	64.50	64.50	74.00	
June	64.50	64.50	74.00	
July	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Aug.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Sept.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Oct.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Nov.	64.50	64.50	74.00	
Dec.	64.50	72.48	74.00	
Av.	64.50	65.165	74.00	

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS
(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	81.00	106.30	101.92	77.85
Feb.	78.16	104.34	98.59	74.82
Mar.	78.00	104.23	93.50	
Apr.	77.94	103.92	93.45	
May	77.50	105.23	92.865	
June	78.33	106.50	92.02	
July	81.78	106.50	90.265	
Aug.	84.59	105.76	84.426	
Sept.	91.96	105.50	84.00	
Oct.	94.60	104.85	84.00	
Nov.	103.11	104.50	83.80	
Dec.	106.58	104.50	78.70	
Av.	86.12	105.18	89.79	

Spot Straits Tin

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.268	105.036	101.511	92.94
Feb.	90.836	100.803	101.132	93.915
Mar.	91.161	100.786	99.643	
Apr.	91.48	99.268	99.304	
May	91.41	96.994	98.347	
June	93.68	94.589	98.05	
July	97.08	96.143	96.52	
Aug.	96.521	99.049	94.261	
Sept.	96.607	103.809	93.406	
Oct.	96.20	106.023	91.848	
Nov.	97.987	110.921	89.236	
Dec.	108.02	104.268	92.35	
Aver.	94.85	101.475	96.301	

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per Pound)

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	87.628	104.768	101.347	92.653
Feb.	90.75	100.586	100.257	93.763
Mar.	91.065	100.524	99.476	
Apr.	91.41	99.145	99.286	
May	91.38	96.853	98.335	
June	93.64	94.488	98.025	
July	96.825	96.131	96.44	
Aug.	96.456	98.924	94.159	
Sept.	96.256	103.559	93.313	
Oct.	96.075	105.716	91.848	
Nov.	97.882	110.329	89.236	
Dec.	107.75	104.00	92.34	
Aver.	94.73	101.252	93.672	

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	324.68	277.88	256.00	224.35
Feb.	324.68	270.29	256.00	229.39
Mar.	322.61	261.40	256.00	
Apr.	318.14	267.22	256.00	
May	306.62	267.675	256.00	
June	286.98	260.69	256.00	
July	268.22	256.06	256.00	
Aug.	255.18	256.00	252.20	
Sept.	263.70	256.00	248.58	
Oct.	279.02	255.92	234.48	
Nov.	282.50	255.13	228.33	
Dec.	282.27	256.00	226.50	
Aver.	292.90	261.71	248.51	

METALS, MARCH, 1958

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	—Sold or Used— Short tons	Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1957					
January	102,496	147,029	104,394	52,418,766	145,131
February	145,131	119,059	97,886	49,173,176	166,324
March	166,324	135,706	141,529	71,240,311	160,501
April	160,501	139,152	123,549	61,932,877	176,104
May	176,104	145,174	126,152	63,352,473	195,126
June	195,126	138,007	140,277	70,379,484	192,856
July	192,856	142,041	155,531	77,905,184	179,366
August	179,366	143,449	129,839	65,509,199	192,976
September	192,976	129,278	147,169	75,823,527	175,085
October	175,085	133,759	125,430	67,292,495	183,414
November	183,414	135,024	.....	.....	172,105
December	172,105	141,336	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,041,484	1,649,014	.....	.....	.....

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes, Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1954 Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955 Total	2,805,500	1,542,368	365,391	812,311	35,854
1956					
March	232,767	128,432	30,972	63,482	1,947
June	240,415	132,510	33,438	65,600	2,119
July	247,895	139,571	35,346	64,249	2,736
August	248,457	141,400	32,413	66,315	3,039
September	217,425	117,074	32,154	59,462	2,953
October	252,289	136,546	25,385	73,363	2,255
November	218,272	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	194,822	99,851	31,787	55,225	1,702
Total	2,870,101	1,577,601	398,602	782,398	28,017
1957					
January	234,805	126,008	35,911	64,227	1,970
February	206,397	109,786	30,330	58,296	1,927
March	229,786	120,077	34,365	66,400	2,190
April	238,212	126,755	34,805	68,284	2,572
May	249,012	130,047	35,680	74,364	2,670
June	227,388	117,103	32,847	69,411	2,630
July	249,047	130,624	39,342	71,339	3,120
August	223,786	117,796	30,918	66,829	3,224
September	215,564	122,787	21,735	63,421	2,802
October	230,913	121,654	23,075	69,554	2,104
November	186,974	114,618	31,501	64,197	1,716
December	177,520	96,078	21,363	54,672	1,480
Total	2,677,423	1,396,502	399,040	789,430	28,187

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

		(Thousands of Pounds)	Permanent			All
		Total	Sand	Mold	Die	Other
1951	Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952	Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953	Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954	Total	609,066	155,738	213,968	232,726	6,800
1955	Total	833,058	171,757	298,115	354,804	8,282
1956						
July		52,955	12,398	16,388	23,491	678
August		61,407	13,100	18,067	29,553	687
September		62,503	12,354	17,855	31,640	654
October		74,209	14,389	21,120	37,782	918
November		69,741	14,333	20,673	33,929	806
December		67,333	13,391	20,557	32,923	454
1956	Total	801,036	171,763	245,421	376,108	7,736
1957						
January		72,999	14,201	20,963	37,194	641
February		69,451	13,366	21,707	34,311	67
March		74,527	13,914	22,974	37,521	118
April		68,284	14,287	20,376	33,493	...
May		65,108	12,705	20,708	31,602	...
June		58,547	11,585	17,180	29,700	...
July		52,173	10,447	16,322	25,339	...
August		55,735	10,966	18,398	26,319	...
September		58,692	11,367	17,820	24,900	...
October		64,140	11,570	20,543	31,936	...
November		58,898	10,411	18,611	29,793	...
December		53,102	9,302	16,724	26,978	...

Virgin Aluminum

Ingot (30 lb.) 99½% Plus, Delivered

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1955	1957	1957	1958
Jan.	22.90	24.40	27.10	28.10
Feb.	23.20	24.40	27.10	28.10
Mar.	23.20	24.60	27.10	....
Apr.	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
May	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
June	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
July	23.20	25.90	27.10	....
Aug.	24.26	26.70	28.10	....
Sept.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Oct.	24.20	27.10	28.10	....
Nov.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Dec.	24.40	27.10	28.10	....
Aver.	23.655	26.008	27.517	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan. ...	972	1,776	2,188	2,130
Feb. ...	1,136	1,648	1,901	2,522
Mar. ...	1,136	1,947	1,946	2,388
Apr. ...	892	1,756	2,279	2,511
May ...	1,129	1,836	2,462	2,230
June ...	1,312	1,686	2,302	1,881
July ...	1,032	1,437	2,002	1,428
Aug. ...	1,111	1,742	2,523	1,540
Sept. ...	1,183	2,159	2,031	1,501
Oct. ...	1,002	1,667	861	1,453
Nov. ...	1,243	1,954	2,141	1,230
Dec. ...	1,673	1,577	2,452	1,102
Total	13,743	21,186	24,975	21,915

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Feb.	170.00	170.00	170.00	155.00
Mar.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Apr.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
May	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
June	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
July	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Aug.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Sept.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Oct.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Nov.	170.00	170.00	170.00	....
Dec.	170.00	170.00	166.40	....
Aver.	170.00	170.00	169.70	....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	Estimated Production — All Companies				Calculated weekly production, all companies			
	OPEN HEARTH		BESSEMER		ELECTRIC		TOTAL	
	Net tons	% of capacity	Net tons	% of capacity	Net tons	% of capacity	Net tons	% of capacity
1954 Total	80,327,494	73.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0
1955 Total	105,342,886	95.6	3,319,088	69.3	8,338,592	77.2	117,000,566	93.0
1956								
October	9,841,002	103.2	330,101	81.2	877,410	91.8	11,048,513	101.3
November	9,430,248	102.2	295,827	72.5	829,925	89.6	10,555,500	100.0
December	9,695,919	101.6	308,465	75.9	833,161	87.1	10,837,545	99.4
Total	102,840,585	91.6	3,227,997	67.4	9,147,567	81.2	115,216,149	89.8
1957								
January	9,829,691	99.0	294,839	77.1	884,232	86.5	11,008,762	97.1
February	8,898,671	99.2	277,682	80.4	810,853	87.8	9,987,206	97.6
March	9,442,164	95.1	275,156	71.0	871,754	85.2	10,589,074	93.4
April	8,820,328	91.8	231,731	62.6	762,721	77.1	9,814,780	89.5
May	8,842,707	89.1	201,851	52.8	747,752	73.1	9,792,323	86.4
June	8,498,903	88.4	210,915	57.0	681,584	63.9	9,391,402	85.6
July	8,086,519	81.4	194,638	50.9	627,575	61.4	8,908,732	79.6
August	8,297,172	83.6	204,723	53.5	731,995	71.6	9,233,890	81.5
September	8,135,139	84.7	185,967	60.2	656,800	66.4	8,979,906	81.8
October	8,348,522	84.1	154,577	40.5	694,618	67.6	9,197,717	81.1
November	7,674,698	79.9	134,709	36.4	583,512	59.0	8,392,919	76.5
December	7,789,282	80.3	108,337	28.3	528,686	51.7	7,420,285	65.5
Total	101,657,776	87.0	2,476,138	54.9	8,582,082	71.3	112,714,996	84.5
1958								
January	6,077,000	58.5	121,000	35.4	541,000	44.3	6,739,000	56.4
February	5,253,000	56.0	82,000	26.5	453,000	41.0	5,788,000	53.6

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week	Beginning	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan. 6...	81.2	97.6	98.4	56.1	
Jan. 13...	83.2	98.6	96.4	57.0	
Jan. 20...	83.2	99.0	96.6	55.5	
Jan. 27...	85.0	100.4	97.6	54.0	
Feb. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1	54.0	
Feb. 11...	86.8	99.1	97.7	53.5	
Feb. 18...	89.1	98.8	97.8	50.9	
Feb. 25...	90.8	98.8	96.0	54.6	
Mar. 4...	85.4	99.3	97.1		
Mar. 11...	92.9	100.0	93.8		
Mar. 18...	94.2	100.6	93.5		
Mar. 25...	93.7	99.5	92.4		
Apr. 1...	94.4	99.6	90.6		
Apr. 8...	95.3	97.7	90.3		
Apr. 15...	94.6	100.9	90.4		
Apr. 22...	94.6	100.2	88.7		
Apr. 29...	95.6	100.5	87.0		
May 6...	96.6	96.4	86.7		
May 13...	97.2	95.2	84.2		
May 20...	96.9	95.3	86.4		
May 27...	96.4	97.3	88.0		
June 3...	95.8	96.3	87.5		
June 10...	94.7	96.7	86.5		
June 17...	96.0	93.4	85.2		
June 24...	95.0	93.0	84.0		
July 1...	71.1	84.9	78.5		
July 8...	85.9	12.3	78.7		
July 15...	91.2	12.9	79.3		
July 22...	91.0	14.6	79.4		
July 29...	90.7	17.0	79.4		
Aug. 5...	86.9	16.9	79.8		
Aug. 12...	89.4	57.5	80.6		
Aug. 19...	90.2	87.5	82.1		
Aug. 26...	90.6	95.8	82.2		
Sept. 2...	93.4	97.0	81.0		
Sept. 9...	93.8	98.7	81.9		
Sept. 16...	95.7	100.6	82.1		
Sept. 23...	96.1	100.6	82.2		
Sept. 30...	97.0	101.6	82.6		
Oct. 7...	96.7	101.8	82.2		
Oct. 14...	96.5	100.9	80.9		
Oct. 21...	98.9	101.4	80.2		
Oct. 28...	100.0	101.2	79.7		
Nov. 4...	99.4	101.3	78.0		
Nov. 11...	99.6	100.6	77.7		
Nov. 18...	99.2	100.2	76.0		
Nov. 25...	100.1	100.1	72.1		
Dec. 2...	97.6	101.1	71.5		
Dec. 9...	100.1	101.3	69.2		
Dec. 16...	100.3	102.0	67.7		
Dec. 23...	96.9	94.3	53.7		
Dec. 30...	95.7	97.3	59.0		

Blast Furnace Output

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Period	net tons				% of capacity
	Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegeleisen	Total	Capacity	
1949					
Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.3	
1950					
Ttl. Yr.	64,810,272	678,896	65,489,168	91.5	
1951					
Ttl. Yr.	70,487,880	745,381	71,233,261	93.3	
1952					
Ttl. Yr.	81,820,665	829,926	82,650,591	94.3	
1953					
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5	
1954					
Total	88,119,302	888,735	89,008,037	97.6	
1955					
Sept.	8,858,978	49,788	8,908,766	97.3	
Oct.	8,905,330	59,993	8,965,323	97.6	
Nov.	8,828,649	62,341	8,890,990	97.9	
Dec.	8,887,887	66,849	8,954,736	97.7	
Total	77,114,678	868,758	77,983,436	97.7	
1956					
Jan.	8,985,945	63,619	9,049,564	97.1	
Feb.	8,539,199	63,618	8,602,817	97.2	
Mar.	7,085,877	65,566	7,151,443	98.5	
Apr.	8,068,232	63,760	8,131,992	98.6	
May	8,878,102	67,840	8,945,942	95.3	
June	8,887,608	46,981	8,934,589	91.6	
July	1,089,518	17,491	1,107,009	16.2	
Aug.	5,100,689	41,548	5,142,237	70.3	
Sept.	6,878,064	59,584	6,937,648	93.7	
Oct.	7,245,650	69,900	7,315,550	100.8	
Nov.	6,977,457	58,614	7,036,071	100.1	
Dec.	7,268,743	65,841	7,334,584	101.0	
Total	75,301,134	664,341	75,965,475	98.9	
1957					
Jan.	7,209,547	72,826	7,282,373	98.8	
Feb.	6,596,133	61,973	6,658,106	100.0	
Mar.	7,179,100	67,779	7,246,879	93.3	
Apr.	6,810,102	60,784	6,870,886	96.3	
May	6,879,881	65,566	6,945,447	94.2	
June	6,593,326	66,266	6,659,592	93.3	
July	6,625,901	66,031	6,691,932	90.8	
Aug.	6,719,763	61,988	6,781,751	92.0	
Sept.	6,569,074	58,837	6,627,911	92.9	
Oct.	6,435,450	65,028	6,500,478	88.4	
Nov.	5,711,242	68,637	5,779,879	81.0	
Dec.	5,212,624	69,175	5,281,799	62.8	
Total	78,557,011	782,660	79,339,671	91.4	
1958					
Jan.	4,785,269	69,175	4,854,444	62.8	
Feb.	4,016,276	47,953	4,064,229	58.2	

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

Period	(Short Tons)			For Own Use
	Total	For Sale	Use	
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191	
1952	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767	
1953	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330	
1954				
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938	
1955				
Oct.	145,674	110,409	35,265	
Nov.	152,381	116,908	35,473	
Dec.	158,982	122,201	36,781	
Total	1,530,694	1,166,706	363,988	
1956				
Jan.	158,618	123,343	35,275	
Feb.	165,398	128,598	36,800	
Mar.	170,045	130,839	39,206	
Apr.	163,708	125,015	38,693	
May	178,227	142,025	36,202	
June	164,661	129,147	35,514	
July	117,984	96,350	21,634	
Aug.	159,831	127,001	32,830	
Sept.	155,046	121,705	33,341	
Oct.	175,630	135,798	39,832	
Nov.	164,114	126,900	37,214	
Dec.	158,725	125,569	33,156	
Total	1,931,987	1,512,290	419,697	
1957				
Jan.	169,240	133,826	35,414	
Feb.	154,932	121,667	33,265	
Mar.	160,054	124,416	35,638	
Apr.	162,498	124,549	37,949	
May	164,575	125,431	39,144	
June	153,647	119,353	34,294	
July	122,018	90,337	31,681	
Aug.	145,926	111,080	34,846	
Sept.	139,002	105,611	33,391	
Oct.	146,397	113,216	33,181	
Nov.	127,115	98,436	28,679	
Dec.	120,787	92,125	28,662	
Total	1,766,191	1,261,301	404,844	

Galvanized Sheet Shipments

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

Period	(Net Tons)			
	1955	1956	1957	1958
Jan.	211,101	269,464	235,902	186,649
Feb.	199,408	272,997	205,048	
Mar.	238,649	291,193	206,836	
Apr.	239,001	266,728	198,585	
May	235,962	272,741	206,657	
June	246,940	279,058	229,027	
July	205,211		187,247	
Aug.	241,863	276,048	186,790	
Sept.	269,020	256,803	183,952	
Oct.	260,010	278,637	212,886	
Nov.	255,692	255,135	190,380	
Dec.	261,640	239,173	159,363	
Total	2,864,497	2,957,991	2,392,637	

* Combined with August figures.

SHIPMENTS OF TIN-TERNEPLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

	Hot Dipped		Electrolytic	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
Jan.	88,174	31,455	492,502	474,359
Feb.	63,040		407,008	
Mar.	113,593		618,827	
Apr.	130,037		664,590	
May	34,282		278,769	
June	32,783		321,584	
July	39,234		380,815	
Aug.	40,542		409,515	
Sept.	36,983		338,078	
Oct.	28,917		295,668	
Nov.	20,645		256,911	
Dec.				

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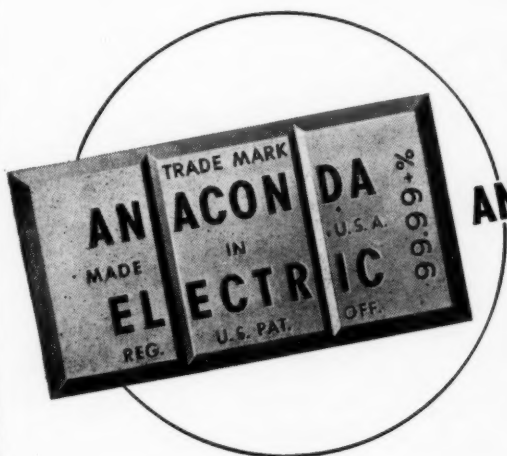
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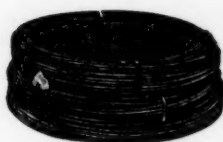
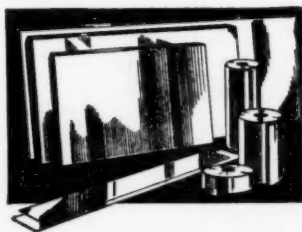
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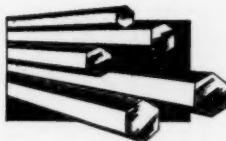
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